

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pee Dee Avenue Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 427 through 1141, and 424 through 1130 Pee Dee Avenue N/A not for publicationcity or town Albemarle N/A ☐ vicinitystate North Carolina code NC county Stanly code 167 zip code 28001

State/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
 Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
 comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
 National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
 National Register.

☐ removed from the National
 Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

78

24

buildings

1

sites

3

structures

objects

79

27

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Weatherboard

roof Terra Cotta

other Wood

Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureCommunity Planning and Development**Period of Significance**Ca. 1891-1947**Significant Dates**19371947**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Holbrook, David Augustus (builder)Harris, Martin (builder)**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: North Carolina Division of
Archives and History

Pee Dee Ave. Historic District
Name of Property

Stanly County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48± acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	573280	3912260
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	5740000	3912540

3	17	574410	3912560
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	574410	3912300

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

5. 17 5 7 3 3 0 0 3 9 1 2 0 4 0

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization _____ date 29 July 1997

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state NC zip code 28168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners (over fifty)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District, an important collection of residential buildings that takes its name from the avenue forming the spine of the district, is located in east central Albemarle, the county seat of Stanly County. As the USGS map indicates, Pee Dee Avenue follows a course that is north of, and roughly parallel with, present-day East Main Street, from its foot at Five Points to the place, about nine blocks eastward, where it rejoins East Main Street. Except for a couple of buildings and vacant lots at each end, the district comprises the entire length of Pee Dee Avenue. Pee Dee Avenue is a two-lane asphalt-paved street lined by poured cement sidewalks. The avenue was named for the great river which begins in the county's southeast corner where the Yadkin and Rocky Rivers converge. The Yadkin River forms the entire eastern boundary of Stanly County, and the course of the Rocky River defines the southern boundary of the county.

Formed in 1841 from Montgomery County, Stanly County is located in the gently rolling, well-watered, and once largely agricultural landscape of North Carolina's Piedmont region, in the south central part of the state. The terrain of the district is likewise marked by gentle shifts in the topography, and these changes are reflected in the appearance of buildings. Many stand on full or partial basements; they and other houses stand on lots which are retained by low brick, stone, or cast cement block retaining walls with inset steps onto the cement sidewalks that line the avenue. The elevation of the district rises with Pee Dee Avenue from its western foot at Five Points, where the avenue leads off to the northeast from the junction of Main and Fourth Streets. It reaches a plateau-like leveling near the intersection with North Ninth Street, about midway in the length of Pee Dee Avenue. The Harris-Wilson House (#24), occupying the highest point in the district, presides over this intersection and the transition in the terrain.

Plant materials in the district include a large stock of volunteer hardwood trees which are supplemented with specimen trees, flowering shrubs, foundation, and other landscape plantings. Stands of old white oaks survive and form a cool canopy around several of the older residences in the district, including the Harris-Wilson House (#24), the Smith Houses (#28-29), and the Crowell House (#63). These aged trees survive as an impressive park-like grove on the large lot (#64) where James McKnight Morrow's house once stood.

Architectural styles present in the district include those which enjoyed a national popularity during the period of significance from ca. 1891 to 1947. The earliest surviving group of buildings in the district is a small collection of substantial two-story, frame Queen Anne-Style houses including the Brown-Parker House (#1), the Harris-Wilson House (#24), and the Robert Lee Smith Family House (#28). These houses have asymmetrical elevations and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 2

plans, with projecting bays, and expansive porches. The Queen Anne-Style Teeter House (#42) is representative of the one-story frame houses which stood along stretches of the avenue from the turn of the century into the 1920s when they were largely displaced by brick houses. A number of conventional two-story three-bay side-gable roof frame houses also stood on Pee Dee Avenue. Survivors of this group include the _____-Clayton House (#19) and the original house built here about 1900 by Rufus A. Crowell which was overbuilt and remodeled in 1947 as a late Colonial Revival-Style house (#63) by his son. A number of Bungalow-Style houses stand along the avenue including the Whitley House (#9), the Almond-Strother House (#41), and the rental bungalow (#67) at 1126 Pee Dee Avenue. The Crawley House (#48) and the Snotherly-Ivey House (#62) are both earlier houses that were remodeled in the 1920s and finished with bungalow features; the renovation of the Snotherly House, in fact, produced one of the district's finest bungalows.

Pee Dee Avenue boasts a large collection of houses dating from the 1920s and early 1930s that represent two important architectural styles of the interwar period; by their number and quality, these houses greatly shape the character of the district. Elements of the Colonial Revival Style appeared on early-twentieth century houses; however, in the 1920s home builders in the district were erecting impressive fully-realized Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival brick houses of three or five bays, with well finished porches, cornices, and other architectural woodwork. Handsome examples abound in the district including the Patterson House (#3), the Harris House (#54), the Loftin House (#55), the Brooks House (#57), the Almond-Snyder House (#25), the Winget House (#32), and the Shaver House (#35). In 1929 Charlotte architect Louis Asbury remodeled the Queen Anne-Style house occupied by Ira B. Miller for his son-in-law William Titus Efird, producing a nearly symmetrical three-bay facade and replacing the expansive turned-post porch with a classical entrance-bay porch. Asbury also added a glazed sun room and an open sitting porch to either side of the main block, repeating a pattern seen throughout the district. As elsewhere, the Colonial Revival Style held sway in the district for many years. In 1947 Louis Humbert Asbury designed a two-story Georgian Revival-style brick house for Dr. Edward Porcher Brunson (#56). Also in 1947, William Thomas Huckabee, Jr., a lumberman with access to fine woods, erected a substantial two-story Colonial Revival house (#26) with a full-facade "Mount Vernon" style two-story portico. That same year Reginald Crowell, the husband of Huckabee's sister Alice, remodeled his childhood home (#63) and likewise placed a two-story "Mount Vernon" portico on its three-bay facade. Two final houses (#31 and #39) in the district, dating after 1947 and the period of significance, reflect the persistence of the Colonial Revival Style and the continued desirability of the avenue for new construction.

The second architectural style from the 1920s and early 1930s represented in the district is the "Period Cottage." While not formally acknowledged as a "style," per se, these mostly one-story brick houses have a distinct

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 3

personality and character formed by unusually decorative brickwork, multiple and superimposed gables, facade chimneys, tile inserts, terra cotta tile roofs, arcaded porches, arch-headed features, and varied window openings. Many of the period cottages on Pee Dee Avenue, including his own residence (#8), were built by contractor David Augustus Holbrook. The imposing, evocative Smith Cottage (#28) is probably the finest period cottage on the avenue; however, many others have an important presence and finish that contribute to the architectural significance of the district. These include the Brown House (#2), the Lambert-Hughes-Ferrell House (#4), the Helms-Burton House (#6), the Cox House (#16), the Miller House (#36), the Smith House (#38), the Koontz House (#40), the Boyette Duplex (#45), and the Crowell-Efird-Fagan House (#60) with its white stucco gable faces and brick rustication.

Two major buildings in the district, erected in the 1930s, are the lone examples of their style. The French Manorial Style design of the Bigler House (#30) is an anomaly on Pee Dee Avenue; however, its red slate roof relates it to the many houses covered with terra cotta tiles. The stone used to erect its overscaled west gable-end chimney and the retaining wall along Pee Dee Avenue is the same as, or very similar to, the stone, quarried in Davidson County, for Christ Church, a Late Gothic-Style building that was built by Mr. Holbrook. The primary building material in the Pee Dee Avenue district is brick. Forty-five of the sixty-six primary buildings are either full brick houses, terra-cotta tile houses faced with brick, or frame buildings with brick veneer. (It is possible that one or more houses might be cement block with brick veneer.) Nineteen houses are frame and most of these retain their original weatherboards. Stone is the primary material on two buildings in the district: Christ Church, and the Sweatte-Kluttz Cottage (#37). Asphalt shingles are the primary roofing material in the district; however, at least ten houses and Christ Church retain their original red terra cotta tile roofs. The tile roofs on the Helms-Burton House (#6) and the Smith-Currier House (#61) have been replaced with asphalt shingles; however, the garage (#61A) at the Smith-Currier House retains its grey tile roof. Red slate is used for the roof of the Bigler House (#30) while conventional grey slate is used for the Loftin House (#55).

Unlike the many planned residential developments of the interwar period in North Carolina, the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District represents the gradual building up of a residential avenue over a period of nearly six decades from ca. 1891 to 1947. Consequently, there is a real disparity in the density and size of lots ranging from very expansive grounds of the Brown-Parker House (#1), the Miller-Efird House (#44), the Harris-Wilson House (#24), the Crowell House (#63)--with wide (174 to 210 feet) frontages on the avenue--to the somewhat consistent narrow 50- to 75-foot lots of the eight houses (#2 through #9) erected on the north side of the avenue between the Brown-Parker House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 4

(#1) and North Sixth Street that share consistent facade lines and were built mostly in the 1930s. This variation in lot size and density can best be seen on the district sketch map where the lot sizes are marked and the variation in lot depth is especially noticeable. Most of the house lots are a half-block or less in depth. Some few houses including the Smith Cottage (#28), the Robert Lee Smith Family House (#29), the Bigler House (#30), and the Denning House (#31) occupy lots that extend back to Montgomery Avenue. Generally, the older houses in the district are set farther back from the street than the newer houses. Those located at intersections, including the Cox House (#16), are frequently designed with corner porches which address the junction and, sometimes, with more developed elevations overlooking the side street.

As noted earlier, most of the houses are set on well-shaded lots with specimen trees and shrubs, foundation plantings, and often boundary plantings which diffuse lot lines. Virtually all of the houses have driveways onto Pee Dee Avenue, and most have walks of poured cement, brick, or slate which lead from the front door out to the sidewalks carrying beside the avenue. Several of these front walks are lined with boxwood (#28, #29, and #35) or other plantings. Where appreciable grade changes occur between the street and the lawn, walls of mostly brick or stone retain the grounds.

Except for some few houses erected on the avenue after 1947, the end of the period of significance, and the replacement of others by small apartment buildings, the district reflects the appearance of the avenue as it evolved and became built up during the years from ca. 1891 to 1947. It was during this long period that the general residential character of the district was secured, and the continued desirability of the avenue as an enviable address has helped to maintain that character. Of the sixty-nine primary resources on the inventory list, sixty-five are residential buildings and the great majority of these are single-family and owner-occupied. The secondary structures in the district are nearly all garages, many of which are contemporary with their respective houses. Over the years, and particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, as automobiles became larger and families acquired two or more cars, some additional garaging was built in the district. These later buildings are either traditional in appearance and materials or they have the form of inobtrusive car sheds and car ports. The two nonresidential properties in the district are the Albemarle Cemetery (#51) and Christ Church (#43), a Late Gothic stone church erected in 1939-1940. Two properties (#18 and #64) are vacant lots which were once the sites of important houses in the district during its period of significance. The home of Rev. U. F. Hathcock (#18) stood on the north side of the avenue across from the Albemarle Cemetery where he and numerous other residents of the district are buried. James McKnight Morrow, the principal donor of lands that became Morrow Mountain State Park (opened in 1940), occupied an expansive one-story frame house in the 1000 block of Pee Dee Avenue on a large wooded lot (#64) that has a park-like character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 5

Because most of the houses in the district have remained single family and owner-occupied to the present, the buildings in the district have been well-maintained and they possess a high degree of integrity. Some houses in the district remain in the ownership of their original builders (#10, #38-#40), while others (#8, #26, #28, #29, and #59) have remained in a descendant generation of the same family. Only in the summer of 1997 was the Crowell House (#63), which had been a Crowell residence since ca. 1900, sold out of the family. Also in 1997, the John B. Harris House (#54), the only vacant house in the district, was acquired by a new owner who has undertaken its restoration. Alterations and additions to houses in the district have been either minimal and of the usual sort to accommodate changes in family life, or they have been substantial. Included in this last category are the extensive renovations, remodelings, and expansions to three late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century frame houses (#22, #49, and #52) that have rendered them noncontributing. Although they are noncontributing and their significance has been compromised, they are not obtrusive. Three rental residential buildings in the district (#47, #50, and #66), all erected after the end of the period of significance, are also noncontributing; they do not intrude on the character of the district as much as they lack the distinction, quality, and refinement of the houses erected in the period of significance. It should also be noted that three houses erected after 1947--the Denning House (#31), the Lisk House (#39), and the Brunson House (#56)--while technically noncontributing because of their age, are important parts of the residential streetscape and repeat the Colonial Revival Style and materials of earlier houses in the district.

Although there is a strong unity and cohesion to the buildings in the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District, certain buildings are of exceptional importance in the history of the avenue and to the architectural significance of the district. Among these are four of the oldest most imposing houses in the district: the Brown-Parker House (#1), the Harris-Wilson House (#24), the Robert Lee Smith Family House (#29), and the Freeman-Edwards House (#69). Three other houses, also among the oldest houses standing on Pee Dee Avenue, are important not because of their age but because they reflect both the continued attractiveness of the avenue as a residential neighborhood and, all having been remodeled by a second generation of owners, they represent the changing tastes in domestic architecture during the period of significance. This group is comprised of the Miller-Efird House (#44), the Snotherly-Ivey House (#62), and the Crowell House (#63).

While the district represents an important continuum in the history of domestic architecture in Albemarle, there are two important groups of houses dating from the 1920s and early 1930s that are significant in their own right

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 6

and for their essential contribution to the character of the district. The district includes a number of impressive Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival-Style houses that date largely from the last two decades of the period of significance. Foremost in this group are the Almond-Snyder House (#25), the William Thomas Huckabee, Jr., House (#26), the William T. Shaver House (#35), the John B. Harris House (#54), the James U. Loftin House (#55), the Dr. Edward Porcher Brunson House (#56), and the Roy E. Brooks House (#57).

The second important group of interwar period houses in the district that comprise a critical part of its significance is the distinguished collection of period cottages. This group of mostly one-story brick houses, many retaining their signature red terra cotta tile roofs, form an endearing picturesque part of the streetscape along the Pee Dee Avenue. The Brown House (#2), the Lambert-Hughes-Ferrell House (#4), the Helms-Burton House (#6), the Cox House (#16), the Little House (#33), the Miller House (#36), and especially the Smith cottage (#28) are residences that catch and hold the appreciative eye of travelers along Pee Dee Avenue. However, of all the houses in the district, the most important building that contributes to the significance of the district is the house that contractor David Augustus Holbrook built for himself and occupied until his death. It is a distinguished house, enriched and enlivened with so many of the features he bestowed on the numerous houses he is known to have built in the district and many others that probably also owe their character and originality to his skills as a builder.

Those houses and the others noted in these concluding paragraphs are a significant part of the streetscape of Pee Dee Avenue and the larger residential landscape of Albemarle. They and their neighbors along the avenue set Pee Dee Avenue apart from and above the other residential neighborhoods of the city. While there are small clusters of important, accomplished, and historically significant houses from the turn of the century and the opening decades of this century elsewhere in the city, nowhere else in Albemarle is the continuum of surviving historic residential architecture so well displayed as it is on Pee Dee Avenue which remains the most distinguished residential avenue in the city.

INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory of the district's resources is organized geographically, beginning with the Brown-Parker House (#1), the westernmost house on the north side of the avenue, and continuing on that side of the street to the Almond-Strother House (#41), the final easternmost house on the north side of the street. The houses and other resources on the south side of Pee Dee Avenue are numbered in the same fashion, beginning with the Teeter House (#42) at 424 Pee Dee Avenue on the southwest side of the avenue and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 7

concluding with the easternmost Redwine-Smith House (#68) at 1130 Pee Dee Avenue. The inventory provides the name, address, date of construction, contributing or noncontributing status, and a brief summary of each primary resource within the district. The entries are keyed by number to the accompanying sketch map. Garages and other supporting buildings are entered and described after the entry for the primary resource on the respective lot. The sources used in obtaining information about the properties in the district include the field notes compiled by this author, deeds, period newspaper articles, the sequential maps of Albemarle produced by the Sanborn Map Company of New York (1902, 1908, 1913, 1922, 1929, and updates of the 1929 map in 1936 and 1941), a selected sequence of Albemarle City Directories (1937, 1940, 1947, 1951, 1960, 1965, 1971, 1975, 1981, 1985, and 1992), STANLY COUNTY: THE ARCHITECTURAL LEGACY OF A RURAL NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY, oral interviews, and owner questionnaire forms. (Unfortunately, only twenty-four owners of the sixty-nine resources in the district returned the questionnaire for their respective property.) The properties in the district are recorded in ten files that include buildings in one or more blocks in the district; these files, including black and white photographs of all the buildings in the district, are maintained at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh.

1. Brown-Parker House (427 PDA)
Ca. 1891
Contributing building

Erected about 1891 by L. A. Moody for Albemarle attorney James Milton Brown (1851-1923) and his wife Martha Cornelia Anderson (1866-1935), the Brown-Parker House is an imposing Queen Anne-style frame house consisting of a double-pile center-hall plan main block under a hip roof with projecting gable-front bays and a one-story hip-roof kitchen ell. The house, then covered with a slate roof, is said to have been one of the most elaborate Victorian-style houses erected in Albemarle; it is the oldest house now standing on the avenue. A documentary photograph from the turn of the century shows its expansive front porch which terminated on the north with an ogee-roof bay, and wrapped the southwest corner with an octagonal pavilion. The central entrance is marked by an inset gable echoed by the projecting gable-front bay on the second story. In the late 1950s the appearance of the house was altered by a remodeling project which mainly affected the porch; an attic level dormer window was also removed. The house's turned posts, its turned railing, and the octagonal pavilion were all removed, and the porch was refitted with simple square-in-plan piers and a replacement railing. These features survive intact to the present. In 1997 the house was covered with vinyl siding; however, the shingle-faced front gable remains visible. Erected on brick piers, with later brick infill, the house stands on expansive grounds which are retained by a brick wall along the Pee Dee Avenue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 8

The house remained the residence of the Browns until their death, and in 1937 their heirs sold the house to J. C. Parker (1855-1939), a widower. Parker, his daughter, Elizabeth Parker Reynolds (1879-1956), and her husband, G. D. B. Reynolds (1871-1946), next occupied the house. Mrs. Reynolds was a well-known local historian. The house remained in the ownership of the Parker family until 1976 when Ina Parker Atkins sold the house to Lewis A. Coffin and his wife.

2. James Milton Brown, Jr., House (439 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Erected in the side yard of his childhood home for James Milton Brown, Jr. (1903-1983), and his wife, Louise Parker Brown (1906-1994), this brick period cottage, with a red tile roof, is one of a group of distinguished brick houses erected in the district in the 1920s and 1930s by noted builder David Augustus Holbrook. It is built of tile with face brick. The Brown cottage, like the best of the other Holbrook cottages, has a side-gable front block with a picturesque facade enlivened by ornamental brickwork, projecting gable-front bays, stone trim, varied-size window openings, an off-center entrance, and an engaged corner porch with arched openings. Here, as at other similar Holbrook-built period cottages, the ornamental front block, covered by a side-gable roof, comprises about one-third of the house, while the larger, remaining portion of the essentially rectangular house is covered by a hip roof. The window openings, with their soldier course lintels, hold diamond lattice and eight-pane casements as well as conventional six-over-six sash windows. A soldier course also forms the water table encircling the house. Mr. Brown, president of the Albemarle Music Store, and Mrs. Brown lived here until their deaths.

3. Robert Kiser Patterson House (441 PDA)
Ca. 1930
Contributing building

This charming Colonial Revival-style cottage follows the Holbrook formula with its side-gable roof front block and a hip-roof rear block comprising a rectangular house. It, too, is built of tile with multicolored face brick, in shades of red, olive, and blue-grey, laid up in common bond and complimented by the red terra cotta tile roof. Trios of soldier brick, alternating in upright and horizontal positions, form the house's water table, and the window openings, with six-over-one sash, have soldier course lintels. The symmetrical facade of the Patterson House stands in counterpoint to Holbrook's usually picturesque asymmetry. Here the three-bay elevation has a central entrance protected by a Colonial-Revival-style porch with tunnel vaulting; flanking paired windows are enframed by arch-headed lattice panels at the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 9

edges of the elevation. The house was built for and remained the lifetime residence of Robert Kiser Patterson and his wife. Patterson, the son of Arthur Low Patterson who founded the Lillian Knitting Mill, long worked in the family firm at the foot of Pee Dee Avenue, about one block from this house.

4. Lambert-Hughes-Ferrell House (501 PDA)
Ca. 1933
Contributing building

Erected of terra cotta tile with red wire-cut face brick laid up in common bond, and covered with a red terra cotta tile roof, this period cottage has an accomplished facade facing onto Pee Dee Avenue. It features a trio of gable-front bays holding arch-headed window and door openings, an exterior chimney with its own inset arched panel, together with an inset corner porch spanned by broader arches. While the Brown House (#2), two doors away at 441 Pee Dee Avenue, has granite enframements on its facade, D. A. Holbrook, the contractor, used blond wire-cut brick for that purpose here and further enlivened the facade with square blue ornamental tiles. The rectangular form of the house is covered by front and rear side-gable roofs with a connecting hyphen. Variety is also obtained through the use of a header water table which separates the six-over-six sash in the basement from the six-over-one sash on the main level. Little is known of the builder, Mr. Lambert. However, George A. Hughes lived here for some years (as early as 1937) before building the two-story duplex (#21) at 743 Pee Dee Avenue. In 1960 Gladys E. Ferrell, the present owner, acquired the house from Charlie Barnes Caspar.

5. Miller-Senter House (505 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

This brick-faced terra cottatile house with its red terra cotta tile roof is unique among all of the houses built by D. A. Holbrook on Pee Dee Avenue in that its elevations have apparently always been painted white. The symmetrical three-bay Pee Dee Avenue elevation has a full-facade porch terminating with a porte cochere at its northeast end. A pair of dormer windows under twin pent gables are inset in the roof above the center entrance. The narrow facade forms the southeast end of a deep rectangular house whose long southwest side elevation is dominated by paired gables connected by a hyphen. The house sits on a basement, at ground level on the rear, where a three-part side-hinged wood door opens into the garage. The house was first owned by Jacob R. Miller who sold it to Dr. James C. Senter in 1939. Dr. Senter, a dentist, had a lab in the basement where he made false teeth. He died here in 1961. Dr. and Mrs. Richard Vernon Liles, the present owners, acquired the house in 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 10

6. Helms-Burton House (511 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

This one-story with attic period cottage, built by D. A. Holbrook of tile with red face brick laid up in common bond, originally had a red terra cotta tile roof like its contemporaries on the avenue; however, it has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The side-gable front block has three principal features on its southeast front elevation: the near-center entrance, set in a gable-front bay behind an arched opening, is framed on the east by an inset corner porch and on the south by an exterior chimney flanked by casement windows. The chimney has a recessed arch-headed field while the window openings include unusual slat and cutwork blinds. Elongated keystones, and other architectural features including window sills, are cast/poured cement, painted white, and used to enliven the facade and the side elevations of the side-gable front block. The center third of the house is covered with a hip roof while the rear third is covered with an end-gable roof. The house is believed to have been built for Carl L. Helms (18__-1931), the founder of Helms Motor Express in 1929, and his wife Mabel D. Helms. Mrs. Helms succeeded her husband as proprietor of the trucking company, and she later married Albert D. Burton. She occupied the house into the early 1990s, until going to a nursing home. Until it was sold in 1997, this house was one of the few historic houses in the district with a single owner.

7. W. Berly Beaver House (515 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Believed to have been built for W. Berly Beaver, an executive with Cabarrus Bank and Trust Company and the first president (1936-1937) of the Albemarle Chamber of Commerce, and his wife Pauline Harris, this well finished Colonial Revival-style brick-veneer house is typical of many built in the 1920s and 1930s throughout North Carolina. Its red and blue-grey tapestry brick are laid up in common bond. The rectangular side-gable roof house has a three-bay facade featuring paired six-over-six sash windows, on both levels, flanking the center entrance. The window openings have painted cement sills, soldier lintels, and six-over-six sash. The door, its sidelights, and fanlight, are protected by a shallow classical frontispiece with Tuscan columns and engaged columns. An open, tile-covered terrace carries across the facade and connects with a one-story columnar porch on the house's southwest gable end. The frontispiece, the porch, and the eaves of the side-gable roof are finished with a dentil cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 11

8. David Augustus Holbrook House (521 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Unlike the proverbial cobbler whose children went shoeless, David Augustus Holbrook built one of the finest houses he is known to have constructed as his own residence and lavished attention upon its finish and detailing. The expansive one-and-a-half-story brick veneer house is laid up in tapestry brick comprised of several shades of rose and olive with some dark maroon brick; the rich coloration of its elevations is enhanced by the red terra cotta tile roof. The side-gable roof front block has a three-bay elevation which terminates with an enclosed porte cochere as a fourth bay on its east end. The Pee Dee Avenue opening of the porte cochere is fitted with three-part partially-glazed side-hinged wood doors which fold back against a wall. This opening is flanked by brick piers to which decorative wood trellises are affixed. Pressed metal covers the ceiling of the porte cochere. A glazed sunroom at the facade's opposite west corner and a like trellis serves as a pendant to the porte cochere. It is fitted with casement windows above bracketed shelves for flower boxes. The center, glazed entrance and a flanking bay are protected by the two-bay tile-covered porch. A shed-roof dormer holding four windows is set into the roof on the second story. Here, as at several other of his larger houses, the rectangular mass of the house is comprised of a side-gable roof front block and a like side-gable roof rear block connected by a hyphen. The side elevations are equally well-finished with a water table and other decorative brickwork. This house remained the home of Mr. Holbrook and his wife until their deaths, and it remained in family ownership until 1995.

- 8A. Garage
Ca. 1945
Contributing building

Holbrook erected a free-standing one-story garage to the rear of his house. It is built of cement block covered with face brick and a red terra cotta tile roof. The full-width opening on the west gable end occurs below the gable sheathed with wide German siding.

- 8B. Shop
Ca. 1940; by September 1941
Contributing building

This simple rectangular building, covered with vertical corrugated metal and a low shed roof, has a pent shed carrying across its front east elevation. It was used as an at-home workshop by the contractor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 12

9. Holbrook-Whitley House (529 PDA)
Between 1922 and 1929
Contributing building

Built by D. A. Holbrook, and first occupied by the contractor and his family, this one-and-a-half-story brick veneer house is one of the most accomplished bungalows on Pee Dee Avenue. Located in the west corner of Pee Dee and North 6th Street, the house's facade and northeast side elevation, both visible to streets, are well finished, as is the southwest side facing Mr. Holbrook's house. An expansive side-gable roof, with bracketed stucco-faced gable ends, covers the front half of the house while a hip roof covers the rear block. The asphalt-shingle roof has exposed rafter ends. Single and paired window openings hold six-over-six sash in the basement level and six-over-one sash on the first and second stories. The asymmetrical facade is dominated by a gable-front porch which protects the center entrance and the window to the south: the gable end is covered with smooth stucco and holds a decorative fanlight. The three-part window on the east is complemented and balanced by the porte cochere offset to the north at the west side of the porch. Shallow hip-roof projecting bays are set in the side-gable ends. A garage opening on the rear basement level is fitted with a three-part side-hinged wood door. Mr. Holbrook sold the house to Pink Love, and it was occupied in 1937 by William H. Whitley.

10. Perry Harmonson Carlton House (603 PDA)
193 -1937
Contributing building

This one-story-with-attic brick veneer bungalow, completed in February 1937 by builder Martin Harris, is the only historic house in the district which remains the residence of its original owner. Laura Tucker Carlton, the widow of Perry H. Carlton, and now ninety-seven years of age, continues to live here. The elevations of the generally rectangular house are laid up in wire-cut common bond brick, and the stucco-faced gable ends feature triangular brackets. The asphalt shingle roof has exposed rafter ends. The house's three-bay facade, with a center entrance flanked by three-part windows, has a somewhat unusual two-bay porch protecting the entrance and the bay to the west. Paired arches spring from brick piers at their outer edges, and from a single Tuscan column at the center, front of the porch. A Colonial Revival-Style railing connects the piers with the column.

11. Henry C. McFayden House (607 PDA)
Between 1936 and 1941
Contributing building

Typical of many such one-and-a-half-story brick veneer houses erected in the late 1930s throughout North Carolina, this vaguely "Colonial" house, with its side-gable roof front block, has paired, unequal gable-front blocks facing Pee

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 13

Dee Avenue, the foremost of which contains the near-center entrance. The house's red, green, and ochre multicolored brick are also used for a soldier course water table and the soldier course lintels; the window openings hold eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash. An open terrace across the front of the house, finished with inlaid broken terra cotta tile, is now covered with a simple metal shed roof with metal supports. Mr. McFayden was principal of the Albemarle High School. The house later housed James L. Norton and his Albemarle Dental Laboratory and is said to have been occupied by Eugene M. Langley who later built the house (#23) at 759 Pee Dee Avenue.

12. House (611 PDA)
Ca. 1900-1920
Contributing building

Probably dating from the opening decades of the century, this one-story frame house, covered by a tall hip roof, is first known as the residence of E. Harvey Cotten (1893-1948), an insurance agent, and his wife, Gladys Parker (1897-1967). Between 1940 and 1947 it was converted to three apartments and it has remained a rental apartment building to the present. A bungalow-style porch featuring tapering wood columns on brick piers carries across the front of the house and terminates at a porte cochere adjoining a shallow ell on the house's east corner; a tall peaked gable element is set atop the porch and above the near-center entrance. The house stands on brick piers with later brick infill; it has been covered with vinyl siding and the original windows have been replaced. These changes, while important, do not entirely compromise this house, one of the oldest to survive on the avenue; its essential form survives and recalls a larger group of one-story frame houses which once stood on Pee Dee Avenue, most of which are lost.

13. Langley-Holbrook House (617 PDA)
By 1937
Contributing building

First known as the residence of Eugene M. Langley (in 1937), this one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style house became the home of Caldwell A. Holbrook between 1940 and 1947; Holbrook lived here into the early 1990s. The house was also home to his widow, Elizabeth Morgan Holbrook (1917-1997), until recently. Erected of tile with a face of multicolored brick laid up in common bond, the house has a symmetrical three-bay facade with a center entrance and a trio of dormers on the second level. Header and stretcher courses enframe the entrance, under a tunnel-vault Tuscan porch. Like header courses create arched panels over the flanking windows whose faces are fitted with header brick. A porch on the house's west gable end has been enclosed as a room with brick veneer. The gable peaks on the side elevations are fitted with sunburst spandrels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 14

- 13A. Garage
Ca. 1945
Contributing building

Probably erected by Caldwell A. Holbrook, this garage is built of cement block and covered with red wire-cut brick veneer laid in common bond. Six-pane windows are positioned in the north and south sides, and the entire west gable end is open for access. The upper gable end is sheathed with wide German siding. The garage has a poured cement floor and an asphalt shingle gable roof.

14. Lane Ode Parker House (621 PDA)
By 1937
Contributing building

Similar in spirit to the Henry C. McFayden House (#11), this one-story brick veneer house is covered by a side gable terra cotta tile roof, and also features a pair of unequal, overlapping gable-fronts on its facade. The principal gable-front block shelters the porch on the east end of the elevation which has arched openings on its front and sides and a broken terra cotta tile floor which extends to the west as an open terrace. The entrance is marked by the second gable-front form inset on the porch face. The arched openings of the porch are recalled in the arched openings holding a louvered vent above the entrance and attic windows on the porch gable's front and the house's east gable end. Lane Ode Parker (1891-1980), a co-proprietor of Starnes Jewelry Store, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Cotton (1894-1965), occupied the house until their deaths.

15. W. Kayser Terrill House (625 PDA)
By 1941
Contributing building

Although the appearance of this house suggests its construction after World War II, a simple rectangular brick house of this form appears on the 1941 update of the 1929 Sanborn Map. A frame porch then covered the west half of its facade, and that porch has since been enclosed with brick and fitted with a three-part multi-pane picture window. The elevations of the three-bay house are painted, and it is covered with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. W. Kayser Terrill is cited as the resident in the 1940 city directory; by 1947 it was the home of Bryan S. Nance who lived here for many years as did John D. Youngblood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 15

16. John T. Cox House (701 PDA)
Ca. 1941-1942
Contributing building

Occupying a prominent site in the northeast corner of Pee Dee Avenue and North Seventh Street, this large rectangular dark red brick period cottage has well-finished elevations facing both streets and a handsome inset porch in its southwest corner overlooking the intersection; the faces of the porch are finished with trios of arch-headed openings. Although the house is not known to have been built by D. A. Holbrook, the quality of its ornamental brickwork and its form, with a side-gable roof front block and a large rear block covered with a hip roof, are hallmarks of his best period cottages on the avenue. In addition to the inset southwest corner porch, the front elevation features paired unequal gable fronts, a chimney with painted cement shoulders, paired diamond-pane casement windows flanking the chimney, an arch-headed entrance, and an arch-headed diamond-pane window in the attic. The side elevations feature paired six-over-six sash windows. There is a hip-roof wall-dormer in the center of the rear north elevation. The house remained the home of Mr. Cox until his death and afterward was the home of his widow, Morsel C. Cox, until 1984.

- 16A. Garage
Ca. 1942
Contributing building

A cement driveway on the east side of the house leads from the avenue to a two-car garage positioned off the northeast corner of the house. Paired openings on the south gable front are fitted with paired board-and-batten doors. The frame building, standing on a low brick foundation, is sheathed with wide German siding and it is covered with an asphalt-shingle gable-front roof.

17. House (707 PDA)
Ca. 1900-1915
Contributing building

Dating from the opening decades of this century, this house has had a succession of occupants; it was home for the longest period to B. Carl Lowder and his widow, Gertrude Lowder, in the 1960s and 1970s. The one-story L-shaped frame house, covered with asbestos shingles and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, has a symmetrical three-bay facade sheltered by a shed porch with simple pier supports. A kitchen ell and enclosed shed occupy the rear elevation. One of the oldest houses in the district, it retains its original two-over-two sash windows in plain board surrounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 16

18. Site of the Reverend U. F. Hathcock House

In 1905 J. K. Goodale and his wife sold this lot for \$215 to the Reverend U. F. Hathcock (1841-1924); the minister probably then built the traditional two-story, three-bay, L-plan frame house which stood here for some nine decades, until 1996. Hathcock died in 1924 and he was buried in the Albemarle Cemetery across Pee Dee Avenue from his house. In 1925 Arthur P. Harris, the administrator of his estate, conveyed the property to J. C. Parker (1855-1939), and the minister's former residence became a rental property. It was occupied for the longest period of time, from the late 1940s into the early 1970s by James B. Foreman and his widow, Flonnie B. Foreman. In 1989 it became an owner-occupied house, once again, when Charles K. Phillipy and his wife purchased the house. They sold it in 1993. The house burned in 1996, and the ruins were demolished in that same year.

19. _____-Clayton House (723 PDA)

Ca. 1900-1910

Contributing building

The early history of this two-story, three-bay, L-plan frame house, one of the oldest surviving houses on Pee Dee Avenue, remains unconfirmed. In 1937 it was the home of Clarence W. Griffith, a driver for the Helms Motor Express Company and a son-in-law of John E. Casper (1874-1956), who lived on the opposite south side of Pee Dee Avenue immediately east of the cemetery. In the late 1940s and 1950s it was the home of Charles B. Lefler. By 1960 it had become the residence of Lee R. Clayton and his wife, Sarah H. Clayton; she lived here into the early 1990s. Standing on brick piers with later brick infill, the house's weatherboards are covered with asbestos shingles; its hipped roof is covered with stamped metal shingles. The facade has an ornamental wall gable above the center entrance and its Eastlake-style door. A hip roof porch carries across the facade, wraps the southeast corner, and continues along the east gable end. The original one-story kitchen ell on the rear has been supplemented with a two-story frame ell.

20. Morton-Wilhelm House (729 PDA)

1927

Contributing building

Erected of cement block and faced with wire-cut and textured face brick, this bracketed gable-front bungalow was built for Ernest H. Morton, the proprietor of Morton's Lunch Stand, and his wife. In 1951 the Mortons conveyed the house to their daughter, Hazel Morton Wilhelm, and her husband, James C. Wilhelm, the present owners. A gable-front porch, supported by brick piers, projects beyond the house's southeast corner and is finished with a gable front on its east end. Soldier course lintels carry across the large window openings which hold replacement one-over-one sash. A frame service porch, inset in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 17

house's rear northwest corner, was expanded and enclosed with frame construction for a breakfast room. About 1981 an inobtrusive wood deck was added across the rear of the house. The eaves have been covered with vinyl siding.

- 20A. Garage
Ca. 1930
Contributing building

Standing on a low brick foundation, this two-car frame garage with an asphalt-shingle hip roof has been covered with vinyl siding. Originally, the entire south elevation, facing Pee Dee Avenue, was open; however, in the mid-1970s the south half of the opening was enclosed with a blind wall for storage.

21. George A. Hughes Duplex (743 PDA)
Ca. 1948
Noncontributing building

Believed to have been erected in 1948, this large rectangular Colonial Revival-style brick veneer duplex has a six-bay facade overlooking Pee Dee Avenue with an off-center entrance and inset corner porches with arched openings. The entrance with flanking sidelights and a fanlight are protected by a shallow porch supported by ornamental cast iron supports. Soldier course lintels carry across openings fitted with one-over-one sash and louvered blinds. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A shallow one-story service shed carries across most of the rear elevation. Mr. Hughes and his wife, Alta, occupied one unit of the duplex until their deaths. Their daughter Carolyn Hughes Burleson and her husband retain ownership of the duplex.

- 21A. Garage
Ca. 1948
Noncontributing building

Contemporary with the duplex, this two-car garage is built of cement blocks and faced with red brick veneer. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two openings, fitted with overhead doors, occur on the west side for access from North Eighth Street.

22. House (747 PDA)
Late nineteenth century
Noncontributing building

Clearly one of the oldest houses on Pee Dee Avenue, this two-story dwelling has been compromised by the addition of vinyl siding, replacement windows, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 18

replacement chimney on the east gable end, a greenhouse addition on the west gable end, and other additions on the rear elevation. That said, however, the facade of the house with its three-bay, center-entrance first story, protected by a hip-roof porch, and the two-bay second story convincingly recall the house's original appearance. The history of the house remains unconfirmed. In 1937 it was the home of Harry B. Atkins. It became the home of Donald C. Bullock in the mid-to-late 1940s and remained the home of his widow, Nellie O. Bullock, into the early 1970s. By 1975 it was the home of Billy L. Purser, the present owner.

- 22A. Car Shed
Ca. 1960-1970
Noncontributing structure

This two-bay car shed has a poured cement floor, metal pipe supports, and a flat roof. It stands off the northwest corner of the house.

23. Eugene M. Langley House (759 PDA)
1955
Noncontributing building

In 1955 Eugene M. Langley, who had resided on Pee Dee Avenue as early as 1937 (#13), built this substantial, conventional one-story brick veneer ranch house which remained his home until his death in the mid-1980s. The house, covered with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, has a one-bay gable-front ell on the facade and a breezeway on the rear which connects with a gable-roof garage accessible to North Ninth Street.

24. Harris-Wilson House (807 PDA)
Ca. 1905-1910
Contributing building

Crowning its elevated site in the northeast corner of Pee Dee Avenue and North Ninth Street, the Harris-Wilson House is a large but rather plain two-story transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style dwelling. Standing on a brick foundation, it is sheathed with weatherboards and covered with an asphalt-shingle hip roof. The main block is essentially rectangular in plan and features a shallow projecting pedimented gable-front block in the east bay of its generally symmetrical three-bay facade. A one-story hip roof porch, supported by simple round columns carries across (most of) the facade, wraps the house's southwest corner, and then continues along the North Ninth Street elevation of the main block; the columns are connected by a simple member railing under a shaped handrail. At the top of the brick steps leading up to the entrance the columns are paired to enframe the doorway with its handsome leaded glass sidelights and transom. The house's window openings hold

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 19

one-over-one sash in plain board surrounds with molded top lintels. The north rear elevation has a principal one-story hip-roof block with two gable-front dormers and a glazed hip-roof porch. The house was built by Arthur Parker Harris (1866-1955), a prominent member of the town's financial community, president of Home Savings and Loan Association, and president of the Carolina Realty and Insurance Company; he lived here until his death in 1955. In 1955 Julius E. Wilson, the former Stanly County farm agent and the proprietor of a farm supply store, acquired the house and lived here until his death; his widow, Maude T. Wilson, continues to reside here. The spacious grounds of the house, including a boxwood lined walk, are shaded with large old white oak trees.

24A. Frame Garage
Ca. 1925-1945
Contributing building

This double-car frame garage is one of two garages standing side by side on the lawn to the north of the house. The weatherboarded frame building has a poured cement floor and a sheet metal gable-front roof with angle-braced eaves. The broad opening on the south gable end is protected by paired sliding board-and-batten doors; its upper gable end is weatherboarded. The history of this building is uncertain. It is possibly the largest of three frame buildings which once stood in a row behind the house and which appear on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map. If so, it was later moved back (north) to a position beside the brick garage.

24B. Brick Garage
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Built of wire-cut and textured brick laid up in a one-to-six bond, this garage has a brick floor and an asphalt-shingle roof with exposed rafter ends. The wide opening on the front, south gable end is unprotected; the gable above the opening is sheathed with wood shingles and flanked by angle braces.

25. Almond-Snyder House (907 PDA)
Ca. 1925
Contributing building

Utilizing granite for its foundation, porch piers, and the wall along Pee Dee Avenue retaining its grounds, this two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style brick veneer house is covered with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The south facade is flanked by a one-story porte cochere with granite piers on the west and a one-story glazed sun porch with granite piers and apron on the east. The front elevation has a curious appearance resulting from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 20

asymmetrical arrangement of bays on the first story and the strictly symmetrical arrangement of five windows on the second story. The entrance is set at the east edge of the first story and protected by a segmental arch porch; to the west there are two windows in positions below the center and westernmost openings on the second story. The facade is topped by two dormer windows with pedimented gable fronts. A shallow one-story service block occupies the east half of the rear elevation; it is covered with a flat roof encircled by a handsome openwork railing like that seen on the Perry H. Carlton House (#10). Mr. Almond (1885-1976), the owner of T. D. Almond and Sons, Grocers, occupied the house until moving to Summit Street. In 1958 Edward J. Snyder (d. 1969) purchased the house upon relocating his textile dyeing and finishing plant, E. J. Snyder & Company, here from Ware, Massachusetts. He and his wife Margaret O. Snyder occupied the house until their deaths, and it remains a family residence.

- 25A. Garage
Ca. 1925
Contributing building

Contemporary with the house, this brick garage is laid up in one-to-six bond and has a poured cement floor and asphalt gable-front roof. The gable ends are sheathed with wood shingles. The west gable end is open for access; a four-over-four sash window and a five-panel wood door are set in the south wall, facing the house. A frame addition, covered with German siding was built against the garage's north wall and an open car shed, supported by metal pipes and covered with a gable roof, has been added off the garage's northwest corner.

26. William Thomas Huckabee, Jr., House (915 PDA)
1947
Contributing building

Designed by architect Gerald Ehringer and constructed by contractor Martin Harris, this Colonial Revival-style frame house is one of the important houses erected on Pee Dee Avenue in the late 1940s and early 1950s which confirm its lasting attractiveness as a residential avenue for the town's leading citizens. The weatherboarded frame house, with a two-story L-shaped block and a one-story service porch creating a rectangular plan, was built on the site of an earlier one-story frame house occupied in the 1930s by Wiley W. Auman. The wide, symmetrical three-bay facade, with its center entrance, is protected by an impressive Mount Vernon-style portico topped by an openwork geometric railing. The house's simply molded window openings hold eight-over-eight sash. A photograph of the "new colonial home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Huckabee, Jr." was published on the front page of the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS on 24 May 1949.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 21

The house was built by William Thomas Huckabee, Jr. (1902-1994), a prominent Stanly County lumberman, and his wife Virginia Page DuBois (1907-1988). (Mr. Huckabee's father, William Thomas Huckabee (1859-1940), entered the lumber business in 1904 in partnership with R. L. Sibley and W. T. Efird; they operated the Sibley Manufacturing Company. In 1913 Sibley and Huckabee became sole owners of the company and operated as a partnership until Mr. Huckabee's death in 1940 at which time Mr. Huckabee, Jr., became secretary and treasurer of the concern. In 1946 the company became wholly owned by the Huckabee family, and it was renamed the Huckabee Lumber Company. In 1965 the Huckabee company was merged with the Stanly Lumber Company to form the Consolidated Lumber Company. In 1972, William Thomas Huckabee III became the principal owner of the company.) Mr. Huckabee, Jr., and his wife occupied this house until their deaths. In August 1996 ownership was conveyed to Mr. Huckabee's grandson Michael E. Snyder, Jr., and his wife; Mr. Snyder is also the grandson of the second owner of the Almond-Snyder House (#25).

- 26A. Garage
1947
Contributing building

Contemporary with the Huckabee House and also built by Martin Harris, this two-car garage is a weatherboarded frame building covered with a gable-front roof. There are two openings on the south gable end facing Pee Dee Avenue. Single window openings holding six-over-six sash are set in the east and west side elevations; there is a conventional door at the north end of the west side.

27. Osborne-Jenkins House (919 PDA)
Ca. 1920-1925 (by 1929)
Contributing building

The early history of this expansive side-gable roof frame bungalow remains unconfirmed; however, it is believed to have been built by a member of the Osborne family. By 1937 it was the residence of William Asher Jenkins (1896-1956), a foreman at the Lillian Mills, who operated a sewing machine repair shop here after he retired. Mr. Jenkins lived here until his death in the 1950s; the house remained the home of his widow, Claire Allen Jenkins (1897-1981). Essentially rectangular in plan, excepting the L-shape front porch which wraps the house's southeast corner, it stands on a wire-cut brick foundation and is sheathed with weatherboards. The broad side-gable roof has deep eaves and exposed rafter ends. The center entrance on the three-bay facade is marked by a gable inset in the porch roof which is echoed by a low gable-roof attic dormer. The porch with its brick piers and brick railing wraps the southeast corner and continues down the east side to a hip-roof bay. The small glazed chamber under the porch was the location of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 22

Mr. Jenkins's shop. A shallow ell and service porch occur on the rear elevation.

- 27A. Garage
Ca. 1920-1925 (by 1929)
Contributing building

This two-stall frame garage is sheathed with weatherboards and covered with a shed roof; it has two broad full-width openings on its front south elevation. A storage shed has been added to its west side; it is served by a five-panel door on the south front.

28. Smith Cottage (1005 PDA)
Ca. 1929-1930/1996-1997
Contributing building

Arguably the most impressive period cottage on Pee Dee Avenue, this handsomely detailed one-story brick house was built by contractor Ed Harwood for the Robert Lee Smith, Sr., family. The house stands in the west side yard of the family's turn-of-the-century frame seat (#29). Like other period cottages on the avenue, the Smith Cottage has a front block, here covered with cross-gable roofs, and a larger rear block, containing bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen, and service spaces that is covered by an expansive hip roof. The red brick house, laid up in common bond, has decorative cast-stone trim, a red terra cotta tile roof, leaded glass casement windows on the front block, and six-over-six sash windows on the rear block. The five-bay Pee Dee Avenue facade has a center entrance, set in a cast-stone surround, and flanking windows recessed between gable-front bays holding overscaled four-part casement windows surmounted by fanlights with cast-stone surrounds. The gables here have boldly shaped bargeboards and louvered peaks which are echoed in a pair of louvered attic vents on the main roof. Like louvered gable peaks occur on the side elevations of the front block above casement windows. A flat-roof screen porch on the east side of the rear block was enclosed with glazing in the 1960s or early 1970s, while single, paired, and trios of windows occur on the pendant west elevation looking onto North Tenth Street. In 1996-1997 a major addition, repeating the materials, character, and ornamental features of the original house was added to the north rear elevation, effectively doubling the size of the house. The house occupies a large spacious lot, shaded by white oaks and other trees, which extends back to Montgomery Street.

The house was built for Robert Lee Smith, Sr., and first occupied by his son Robert Lee Smith, Jr., and his wife. In 1934, attorney Whitman Erskine Smith (1896-1965) and his wife Rebecca Rigby (born 1903) occupied the house and remained here until the death of Mr. Smith, Sr., at which time they moved next door into the older, larger family seat (#29) where Mrs. Rebecca Rigby Smith

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 23

continues to reside. This house then became the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman Erskine Smith, Jr., the present owners.

29. Robert Lee Smith Family House (1015 PDA)
Ca. 1900
Contributing building

Erected about 1900 by contractor Locke A. Moody for Robert Lee Smith, Sr. (1864-1956) and his wife Ora Burgess (1872-1944), this large well-preserved two-story Queen Anne-Style house has remained a family residence to the present, making it the oldest house on Pee Dee Avenue to be continuously occupied by members of the same family. Mr. Smith, an attorney and state legislator, occupied the house until his death at which time it became the residence of his son, attorney Whitman Erskine Smith (1896-1965), and his wife, Rebecca Missouri Mims Rigby Smith (born 1903), who continues to live here. The house is comprised of a central hip-roof block with projecting gable front ells on its front, south and west side elevations and a larger hip-roof ell, with a glazed second-story sleeping porch, on its rear north elevation. The one-story porch carrying across the front elevation continues down both side elevations; it is supported by bracketed turned posts. A boxwood lined walk leads from Pee Dee Avenue to the glazed and paneled front door and its original ornamental screened door set in an Eastlake-Style surround. The house's one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows are set in plain board surrounds with molded lintels. A one-story bathroom addition infills the northwest corner of the house. The house is built on a center hall plan and retains its complement of original interior woodwork and family furnishings. The house stands on large spacious grounds which extend the depth of the block to Montgomery Street.

- 29A. Smokehouse/Garage
Ca. 1910; ca. 1940
Contributing building

Standing on the west edge of the back lawn, this rectangular brick building consists of a ca. 1910 brick smokehouse to which a single-car garage was added on its west side about 1940; a shed with brick ends occupies the full north rear elevation. A single wood door is set in the smokehouse's south wall; its original purpose is suggested by the flue stack which rises from the roof. Its other elevations were blind and so, too, are the north and south walls of the one-car garage added onto its west elevation. The opening on the west gable end is fitted with a glazed and paneled overhead door. The shed on the north side has a poured cement floor and angle-braced wood supports.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 24

- 29B. Well House/Servant's Quarters
Ca. 1900, with additions
Contributing building

This small rectangular building, situated well off the northeast corner of the house, is comprised of three blocks of brick, cement block, and frame construction. The first-built of the group is the gable-roof brick well house with its pylon-like cement corners which occupies the south end of the building. A cement block addition was made onto its north wall, and it, too, is covered with a slightly offset asphalt-shingle gable roof; it has small windows in its east and west walls. The rear half of the building is weatherboarded frame construction and originally provided quarters for a servant; it has six-over-six sash windows on its east and west elevations, a four-panel wood door on its north gable end, and paired, glazed doors on its west wall which are of relatively recent date.

30. Victor L. Bigler House (1023 PDA)
Ca. 1936-1937
Contributing building

According to tradition, the French Manorial Style of this house owes to the experiences of Dr. Victor L. Bigler who was stationed in Normandy during World War I and who is said to have drawn the plans used by D. A. Holbrook to construct the house. Dr. Bigler and his wife, Nell Steele Bigler, bought the lot on which the house stands on 2 October 1936 from Joseph Ransom Kluttz, his sister Lewis Kluttz Edwards, and their spouses. The one-and-a-half-story brick veneer house has painted brick elevations and a red slate roof. The front block, with a four-bay elevation facing onto Pee Dee Avenue, is covered with a tall hip roof pierced by a quartet of hip roof wall dormers. The window openings hold metal casement windows; the first-story openings are fitted with board-and-battenblinds. Attention is drawn from the asymmetrical four-bay first-story elevation by the handsome, overscaled North Carolina bluestone chimney which dominates the west end of the main block; it has small windows at both levels of its face. The house's rear elevation has a two-story gable-roof service ell occupying its east end and an open slate-paved terrace accessible by French doors which open from the living room on the house's west side. Dr. Bigler and his wife enjoyed the house for a few brief years; he died in 194_. The house then became the residence of Martin A. Boger, Jr. (1904-1991), and his wife Ida Groves Boger (1904-1956) whose daughter, Nancy Boger Beattie, resides here.

- 30A. Garage
Ca. 1936-1937
Contributing building

Standing in the real lawn to the north of the house, this rectangular gable-roof brick veneer building houses a two-car garage and has a slightly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 25

offset gable-roof storage room at its north end. The garage, with paired openings on its west side, has a poured cement floor, cement block walls, and pine sheathing on the ceiling. The existence of a fireplace in its south gable end, served by the exterior end chimney which also services a barbecue grill on the exterior, suggests that this building, or at least its south end, might originally have been planned for residential use or entertainment.

31. Wade F. Denning House (1035 PDA)
Ca. 1948-1950
Noncontributing building

Occupying expansive tree-shaded grounds, this substantial two-and-a-half-story brick veneer house is typical of the larger Colonial Revival-Style suburban houses erected in towns throughout North Carolina in the late 1940s and 1950s. It is a large house, meant to impress and to convey the status of the owners; Mr. Denning was the son of Captain Thomas M. Denning (1870-1962), a long-time superintendent of Wiscasset Mills; Mrs. Denning was the former Nell Efird, a daughter of the Efird's Department Store family. Mr. Denning occupied the house into the early 1990s. The L-shape red brick house has a side-gable roof main block with a five-bay south front elevation, protected by a two-story portico, flanked on the east by a projecting gable-front ell. Layered stone chimneys stand in the center of the house's west gable end and the Pee Dee Avenue face of the front ell. The window openings hold six-over-nine sash on the front story and six-over-six sash on the second story. The center entrance, positioned below glazed second-story doors opening onto an iron balcony, features a wood paneled door flanked by sidelights and a transom. The portico floor is paved with slate and a slate-paved walk wraps around to the driveway. The rear elevation has an asymmetrical arrangement of windows and a doorway with large window openings on the first story designed to overlook the broad lawn and garden to the north of the house whose grounds extend to Montgomery Avenue. A five-bay gable-roof arcade extends from the northeast corner of the house to the one-and-a-half-story brick veneer garage. It has two large openings on the east side, fitted with overhead glazed and paneled doors, and a louvered cupola atop the roof.

The lot on which this house stands was originally the location of a two-story frame house (#69) built by Daniel Freeman; it is the oldest known house erected here on Pee Dee Avenue, within the boundaries of the district. Between 1936 and 1941 it was moved northward in the block and refitted as a residence at 946 Montgomery Avenue. On 28 January 1937, Joseph Ransom Kluttz, his sister Lewis Kluttz Edwards, and their spouses conveyed this lot to Dr. B. T. Tally and his wife reserving the "dwelling house and outhouses now on said property . . . with the privilege of entering upon said property and removing the same" (Stanly County Deeds, Book 105: 17). Shortly thereafter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 26

(and by 1941), the old Freeman house, which had been home to the Kluttz family since 1906, was moved to the northeast to its present site. On 22 October 1946 the Wiscasset Mills Company conveyed the vacant lot to Wade F. Denning and his wife.

32. Arthur K. Winget House (1045 PDA)
Ca. 1932-1933
Contributing building

Erected for Mr. Winget, the president of Efird Manufacturing Company, and his wife, this Colonial Revival-style two-story brick veneer house has an unusually wide facade flanked by gable end chimneys and one-story glazed porches. It has a side-gable roof covered with red terra cotta tile. The center entrance is recessed in a shallow opening enframed by paired arches formed by header brick set in the common bond elevation. The flanking bays and paired windows above the entrance hold six-over-one sash below soldier course lintels. A header course forms the house's water table. A molded dentil cornice carries across the front and rear elevations with shallow returns on the gable ends. The one-story porch on the east gable end, supported by brick piers, was originally open; it was later enclosed and glazed. The original glazed sun room on the west gable end has six-over-one sash. A one-story kitchen ell and service porch occupy the west end of the rear north elevation. The lot on which the house stands was sold to Minnie Gray Winget on 10 August 1932 by the heirs of Joseph Ransom Kluttz (1867-1922). Mr. Winget lived here until his death in the 1970s and his widow lived on here for several years thereafter.

- 32A. Garage
Ca. 1932-1933
Contributing building

Standing to the rear northwest corner of the house, the garage is a one-and-a-half-story brick veneer building covered with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The three-car garage is larger than any other contemporary garage in the district. It has three openings on the east side; all retain their original three-part side-hinged glazed and paneled doors. Wood steps on the north gable end rise to a door on the second level. A brick flue rises through the roof near its south edge.

33. John Boger Little House (1051 PDA)
By 1929
Contributing building

This charming one-story-with-attic Colonial Revival-Style brick bungalow was built for John Boger Little (1899-1975) and his wife, Ruth (1900-1989), in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 27

1920s. They lost it during the Depression. The house was rented for a number of years. By 1947 it was owned and occupied by Joseph L. Grady. The front-block of the house is covered with an expansive side-gable roof while the rear block is covered by a hip roof; its red wire-cut and textured face brick are set in rose-tinted mortar. The three-bay front elevation has a center entrance protected by a handsomely-bracketed hood. A three-part window occupies the bay to the east while a different three-part window, representing the later enclosure and glazing of an open porch here, occupies the west bay. An ornamental gable is inset in the roof here which splays and wraps the front corners of the house and then continues as pents on the side elevations. The east and west gable ends are finished with half-timbering with stucco panels. A combination of single, paired, and trios of windows occur on the side and rear elevations. A service porch inset in the house's northwest corner has been enclosed.

34. Henry P. Efird House (1101 PDA)
Between 1947 and 1951
Noncontributing building

Typical of many such two-story, three-bay, brick-veneer Colonial Revival-Style houses erected in suburban North Carolina in the years after World War II and the 1950s, this house is covered with a side-gable roof and has an exterior end-chimney and one-story wing on the west gable end. The house has eight-over-eight windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story. The center entrance is protected by a shallow porch with Tuscan columns and a geometric railing around its roof; the one-story wing has a like railing around its flat roof. An open terrace, paved with square terra cotta tiles, carries across the facade and along the front of the wing which has a door flanked by sidelights opening onto it. A one-story hyphen connects to the one-story brick veneer garage behind the house; the garage has a wide opening fitted with an overhead paneled door on its west gable end and two six-over-six sash windows on the north elevation. The house was next to the home of the builder's son, Hugh H. Efird, and his wife Hallie who occupied it until recently.

35. William T. Shaver House (1105 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Erected for Dr. William T. Shaver, this two-story five-bay Georgian Revival-Style brick house is covered with a side-gable roof fitted with wide eaves and a dentil cornice; a two-story wing is offset behind the facade on the west gable end. The red brick is laid in common bond; trios of alternating stretcher and soldier brick form the water table. Soldier courses also form the lintels over the window openings holding six-over-six sash. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 28

arch-headed center entrance is outlined in double rows of header brick set into the elevation; this treatment, similar to that on the Winget House (#32), is altogether more successful here because the doorway is fully developed with flanking sidelights and a glazed fanlight with a blind enframingent. This arched motive reappears on the screened porch on the first story of the offset wing. On the rear a one-story passage connects to the one-story two-car brick veneer garage. It has paired openings, separated by a turned post column, on the east gable end; these are fitted with three-part glazed and paneled, side-hinged doors. Dr. Shaver occupied the house until his death and it remained the home of his widow Ada W. Shaver into the 1980s.

- 35A. Garage
1996
Noncontributing building

The present owner of Dr. Shaver's house, Doug Moose, erected this one-and-a-half-story brick veneer two-car garage. It is covered with a side-gable roof, finished with a dentil cornice, and has paired openings on the south side to Pee Dee Avenue.

36. Croson B. Miller House (1111 PDA)
Between 1929 and 1936
Contributing building

Faced with multi-colored brick and covered with a red terra cotta tile roof, this expansive period cottage has a side-gable roof front block and a large rear block covered with an end-gable roof. The lively asymmetrical facade has two gable-front features, one of which contains the entrance, a chimney, and a porch inset in the front southeast corner. The side elevations have gable-front bays at their north ends and pairs of gable-roof dormers. Croson B. Miller was elected secretary-treasurer of the Albemarle Building and Loan Association in 1931 and remained with the company for many years. He and his wife occupied this house into the late 1970s or so.

- 36A. Car Shed
Ca. 1960
Noncontributing structure

This simple building has a poured cement floor, metal pole supports, a flat roof, and a weatherboarded enclosure for storage on its west side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 29

37. Sweatte-Kluttz House (1121 PDA)
1935
Contributing building

Built for and occupied briefly by Claude B. "Boodie" Sweatte, this stone cottage was acquired in 1937 by Joseph Ransom Kluttz, who had grown up in the Freeman-Lewis House (#69). Mr. Kluttz and his widow Elizabeth W. Kluttz lived here until their deaths, and the house is now the home of Mr. Kluttz, Jr. The one-story with attic stone veneer cottage has a side-gable roof over the front half and a hip roof with dormers over the rear block. The Pee Dee Avenue facade has a principal gable-front ell and a smaller gable-roof pavilion to the west which shelters the recessed entrance. A slate-paved terrace carries from the entrance to wrap the southwest corner and then continues along the west side elevation. The terrace steps and the curving walk to the street are slate.

- 37A. Garage
Ca. 1960
Noncontributing building

This gable-roof brick building has a broad opening on the west gable end, large openings fitted with ornamental cement blocks on its south and north sides, storage facilities on its east end, and a poured cement floor. It was constructed by contractor James Tucker.

38. Craig J. Smith House (1131 PDA)
Between 1936 and 1941
Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story brick veneer house, one of the last period cottages erected on Pee Dee Avenue, follows the pattern of having a side-gable roof front block and a substantial rear block covered with an end gable roof. The picturesque three-bay front elevation is dominated by a gable-front ell whose east eave sweeps in a curve to the east. A porch, with arch-headed openings, is positioned on the east gable end and sheltered by a gable roof; its arched opening onto Pee Dee Avenue effectively gives the facade a fourth bay. The side and rear elevations are finished with single, paired, and trios of windows set below soldier course lintels. Mr. Smith resided at the house until his death and it remains the home of his widow.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 30

- 38A. Garage
Ca. 1970-1980
Noncontributing building

This one-story frame building, covered with stucco and a gable-front asphalt shingle roof, has a broad opening on its east gable end which is fitted with an overhead garage door.

39. Fred T. Lisk House (1135 PDA)
1950
Noncontributing building

Erected by contractor Branson McRae of Mt. Gilead for Fred T. Lisk and his wife, this Colonial Revival-Style red brick-veneer house with celery-colored trim is one of the last single-family dwellings erected on Pee Dee Avenue and an important contribution to its residential streetscape. Its textured and wire-cut brick elevations are laid up in common bond; soldier courses form the lintels of the window openings which hold ten-over-ten and six-over-six sash. The one-and-a-half-story house, covered with a cross-gable roof, has a three-bay gable-front facade with a center entrance sheltered by a small one-story pedimented Tuscan porch. A larger porch, also supported by Tuscan columns, is positioned in a gable-roof offset on the west gable end. On the rear elevation a small service porch, glazed above a frame apron, is covered with a shed roof. Mrs. Lisk continues to reside here.

- 39A. Garage
Ca. 1950
Noncontributing building

This traditional frame garage is sheathed with weatherboards and covered with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. The garage opening is on the west gable end; to the north is a door opening into a storage compartment on the north side.

40. Boyce G. Koontz House (1137 PDA)
Ca. 1947
Contributing building

Probably the last built period cottage of the important group lining Pee Dee Avenue, this brick veneer house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Koontz and remains the home of Mrs. Koontz. It is faced with textured face brick laid up in common bond. Repeating the well-established formula, it has a side-gable roof front block and a rear block covered by a hip roof. The three-bay facade, extended to a fourth bay by the porch on the east end, has a dominant gable which splays to the east to the chimney rising up the facade. The entrance is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 31

set in a smaller gable-front bay immediately east of the chimney. The face of the chimney features decorative brickwork, and the house's water table is made up of alternating trios of stretcher and soldier brick. The broken tile paving on the front terrace continues on the east porch.

- 40A. Garage
Ca. 1947
Contributing building

This traditional one-car frame garage is sheathed with wide German siding and covered with a gable-front roof. The garage opening on the west gable end is fitted with a glazed and paneled overhead door.

41. Almond-Strother House (1141 PDA)
Ca. 1920-1925 (by 1929)
Contributing building

The early history of this substantial Colonial Revival-Style one-story frame bungalow remains to be confirmed. In 1937 it was the home of Mrs. F. Laura Almond who lived here into the 1940s. By 1947 it was the home of Millard Carson Strother who resided here into the mid-to-late 1970s. It was next to the home of the Rev. William B. King and later (his widow?) Cornelia B. King; now a rental dwelling, it remains a property of the King family. The gable front bungalow has a three-bay facade with a center entrance flanked by paired one-over-one sash windows. The near full-facade porch, also gable-fronted, is supported by Tuscan columns. Triangular brackets enliven the house's gable ends, and the eaves feature exposed rafter ends: the house is covered with asphalt shingles. Some of the gables have wood grille-like vents in their peaks. The house has projecting gable-front bays of unequal size and depth near the north end of its side elevations and a third bay on the rear elevation where a glazed service porch is inset in the northwest corner.

- 41A. Garage
By 1929
Contributing building

Probably contemporary with the house, this traditional gable-front frame one-car garage has a wide opening on its south gable front that is fitted with side-hinged wood doors. The garage stands on a low brick foundation and is sheathed with German siding; a four-pane window is set in the rear elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 32

42. Teeter House (424 PDA)
Ca. 1900-1915
Contributing building

The early history of this traditional one-story Queen Anne-Style frame cottage is unconfirmed. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn Insurance Map which includes the first important coverage of buildings on Pee Dee Avenue east of the Lillian Mills complex. In 1937 John A. and Lottie M. Teeter occupied the house. In the 1940 city directory Floyd C. Teeter is listed here; he and his wife/widow Kate V. Teeter, a dressmaker, resided here into the mid-1980s. The weatherboarded frame house is covered by a principal hip roof and has gable-front projecting bays on the front northwest and southwest side elevations. A porch supported by bracketed chamfered posts and fitted with a railing carries fully across the facade.

43. Christ Church (428 PDA)
1939-1940
Contributing building

This small cruciform-plan stone church, whose cornerstone was dedicated on 23 June 1940 by Bishop Edwin Penick, was the first permanent home of the town's small Episcopal congregation. A lot here on Pee Dee Avenue was purchased in 1937 from the Home Builders' Association for \$800; however, in 1939 when the congregation set about to erect this church it was found to be too small and an additional lot was acquired from Floyd C. Teeter. Walter Toy, an employee of the architectural firm of Hook and Hook in Charlotte, designed the church. The contract for its construction was awarded to D. A. Holbrook; the contract for the masonry was given to Wagoner and Sons. The stone, described in the published church history as "North Carolina Bluestone," was quarried at the Wagoners's quarry in Davidson County.

The cruciform-plan Modern Gothic stone church, is finished with cement coping, and covered with a red terra cotta tile roof. The parapet on the gable-front elevation rises to a belfry at its apex. The enclosed gable-roof porch has a lancet-arch opening facing onto Pee Dee Avenue and is paved with slate. The centered paired wood doors are surmounted by a blind transom filled with header brick. The window openings on the side walls of the church and the projecting arms of the cross plan are fitted with three-part translucent glass windows. A sacristy is located in the southwest corner of the church; the handicap ramp carries from the church drive up to a door there. The center-aisle plan interior, with an open beam ceiling and plaster walls, is finished with Modern Gothic-style furnishings. Stained glass windows were installed over the altar in the early 1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 33

- 43A. Parish House
1956/1987
Noncontributing building

This large rectangular two-story building is built of textured-face cement blocks and covered with a gable roof. Ground-breaking for the building occurred on 16 April 1956 and the new building was placed into use and officially opened less than five months later on 2 September 1956. That building, fitted with aluminum jalousie windows, comprises about two-thirds of the present building. In 1987 a two-story addition was built along the north side of the older building; a reconfigured side-gable roof now covers the entire building which includes an offset one-story office block, under a separate gable roof, on its northeast gable end.

44. Miller-Efird House (506 PDA)
Late nineteenth century/1929
Contributing building

The present Colonial Revival-Style appearance of the Miller-Efird House represents a major 1929 remodeling by Mr. Efird of the two-story frame Queen Anne-Style house occupied here by Ira B. Miller (1860-1924) and his wife M. Ida Fisher (1857-1927). The plan of that house appears on both the 1922 and (April) 1929 Sanborn Insurance Maps. According to tradition the Miller's daughter was married to William Titus Efird (1880-1940) a scion of the wealthy textile family. The surviving plans for the renovation of the house prepared by Charlotte architect Louis Humbert Asbury (1870-1938), are dated 28 May 1929. The work was probably undertaken in the summer of 1929 and completed that autumn. Occupying an elevated site in the northeast corner of Pee Dee Avenue and Miller Street, the two-story multi-colored tapestry brick veneer house has a nearly symmetrical three-bay facade on the principal block which is covered by a hip roof. The center entrance, flanked by sidelights, is protected by a one-story entrance-bay porch supported by brick piers and molded classical piers. The paved floor of the porch continues as an open terrace across the front of the house and connects with one-story side porches. The porch on the northeast side is fully glazed with multi-pane windows. The southwest side porch abuts a two-story hip roof block held over from the earlier plan. The center-hall plan interior of the house retains its impressive Colonial Revival-Style woodwork and many of its light fixtures, sconces, and curtain rods. Asbury probably also designed the flight of brick steps inset in the front lawn where it meets the sidewalk along Pee Dee Avenue. The house remained the home of William Titus Efird and his wife Lillie Brown Efird (1884-1959) until their deaths. Thereafter it was the residence of their daughter and her husband, William Thomas Carpenter, the proprietor of the Central Lunch Stand on South Second Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 34

- 44A. Garage
Ca. 1929
Contributing building

This two-car garage, probably erected while the house was being remodeled, is covered with German siding and an asphalt-shingle hip roof. Paired entrances on the northwest front elevation are protected by sliding board-and-batten doors. A small shop is partitioned off in the rear of the building; a five-panel door in the southwest wall opens into it.

45. Boyett Duplex (516-518 PDA)
Ca. 1939
Contributing building

Situated across Pee Dee Avenue from the David Augustus Holdbrook House (#8), this small, yet impressive one-story brick veneer duplex was erected for his daughter Katie, the wife of John B. Boyett. It is faced with multi-colored tapestry brick and has a red terra cotta tile roof. The Boyetts occupied the northeast apartment (now #518 but then #520) in 1940, and Mrs. Kate Holbrook Boyett(e) occupied that apartment into the early 1990s until selling it in 1993 to the present owners. The duplex is essentially rectangular in plan and covered with a hip roof. The end bays of the facade project forward as one-and-a-half-story gable front ells and frame a broken-tile paved terrace carrying across the four center bays. The gable peaks are fitted with decorative spandrels. There are small enclosed brick service porches positioned near the front edges of the side elevations, and each unit has a one-story screened porch on the rear elevation.

- 45A. Garage
Ca. 1939
Contributing building

Immediately behind the duplex stands a one-story frame rectangular garage sheathed with German siding and covered with an asphalt shingle gable roof. Openings in its northeast and southwest gable ends provide separate garage spaces for one car per unit. A part of the building is also partitioned to provide storage space for each unit.

46. Samuel C. Smith House (526 PDA)
Ca. 1936
Contributing building

This large one-and-a-half-story brick bungalow was built by Samuel C. Smith, the proprietor of Samuel C. Smith and Sons, electrical contractors. Mr. Smith

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 35

occupied the house until his death and it remained the home and property of his widow Ruby M. Smith until she sold it in 1994 to the present owners. The red brick bungalow, laid up in common bond, consists of a main side-gable roof block with a substantial one-and-a-half-story rear ell covered by a gambrel roof. The asymmetrical three-bay front elevation has an entrance-bay porch in the near center of the facade whose broken-tile paved porch continues as an open terrace to the sitting porch supported by brick piers and inset in the house's northeast corner. The northeast gable end of this porch is finished with half timbering. The varied fenestration on the house's elevations includes single, paired, and trios of six-over-one sash windows below soldier course lintels. A shallow service porch, covered with wood lattice, is positioned on the southwest side elevation.

- 46A. Garage
Ca. 1936
Contributing building

This single-car brick garage, covered with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, is partially inset in the low hillside off the southwest corner of the house. The garage opening is fitted with an overhead door; a four-panel wood door to its northeast opens into a storage room beside the garage bay.

47. Treece Apartments (600 PDA)
Ca. 1965
Noncontributing building

The site of this quadriplex apartment building was earlier occupied by a two-story frame building, perhaps first built as a private home, that was known as the Cotten Apartments by 1937 and which stood here into the early 1960s. This rectangular building, faced with common bond red brick, is covered with a low hip roof of asphalt shingles. Its symmetrical Pee Dee Avenue facade has a central Colonial Revival-Style porch supported by Tuscan columns. It shelters the two doors opening into the first story apartments which flank the center door rising to the second story. The elevation has a two-bay division to either side of the porch. The side elevations have a two-bay division. The fenestration on the rear elevation is also symmetrical. Doors on the first story open onto a stoop while doors on the second story open onto a metal staircase with steps to ground level.

48. Crawley House (614 PDA)
Early twentieth century/remodeled between 1922 and 1929
Contributing building

An examination of the Sanborn Insurance Maps for 1922 and 1929 indicates that the present appearance of this frame house owes to a substantial remodeling of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 36

a one-story frame house that was effected between 1922 and 1929 when the house appears in its present form. The early history of the house is not confirmed; however, in 1937 it was the home of Mrs. Georgia A. Moose Crawley (1883-1962), the widow of John P. Crawley (1880-1926). Mrs. Crawley lived here until her death. The one-and-a-half-story bungalow is sheathed with painted asbestos shingles and covered with a side-gable roof with bracketed eaves. The symmetrical three-bay front elevation has an unusual full-facade porch featuring tapering, paneled brick piers at its front corners which support a sheathed frieze that splays upward to points above the center brick piers, with paired wood columns, which flank the center entrance. The house has a variety of sash windows which perhaps date to both its original construction and the 1920s remodeling. A gable-roof ell, shed, and later bathroom shed occur on the rear of the house.

- 48A. Garage
Ca. 1965
Noncontributing building

Erected of brick block, this conventional two-car garage has a poured cement floor and a gable-front asphalt shingle roof. Two garage openings on its east gable end are fitted with glazed and paneled overhead doors.

49. Cooper House (620 PDA)
By 1922/remodeled ca. 1960(?)
Noncontributing building

The present undistinguished appearance of this one-story house owes to an unsympathetic remodeling of an early-twentieth century one-story frame house that virtually erased any vestige of the earlier dwelling. In 1937 the house was the home of Julian E. Cooper. The 1947 city directory lists Fannye L. Cooper as the owner and she remained here until the early 1970s. The house, sometimes rented in recent years, is now vacant; it remains in the ownership of the Cooper family. The low hip-roof house is generally rectangular in plan and is sheathed in common-bond brick veneer. The three-bay front elevation has a center entrance protected by a simple porch with metal supports.

- 49A. Garage
Early twentieth century: by 1929
Contributing building

Probably contemporary with the frame house, this weatherboarded frame building stands on a brick foundation and is covered with a sheet metal shed roof. The full width opening on its north shed end is fitted with paired board-and-batten doors. A door on the west side opens into the dirt-floor storage area at the south end of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 37

50. Triplex Apartment Building (640-644 PDA)
Ca. 1993
Noncontributing building

Occupying the site of a pre-1922 one-story frame house, this three-unit apartment block is an undistinguished rectangular frame building standing on a brick foundation, faced with vinyl siding, and covered with a side-gable roof which splays to cover a full-facade porch. The porch has turned posts and a cement floor; perpendicular partitions separate the porch into three areas for the building's three tenants.

51. Albemarle Cemetery (700 PDA)
Contributing site

Although some burials occurred here in the period preceding (ca. 1891) the beginning of the period of significance, the majority of interments occurred during the years leading up to 1947 when Pee Dee Avenue was established as the city's principal residential avenue. The first person of public note interred here was Daniel Freeman (1795-1877) in 1877. Freeman was the oldest known resident of the area nominated as the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District having built a two-story house (#69) in what is now the 1000 block, on the lot now occupied by the Denning House (#31). At least five Freeman family burials here in the 1860s and 1870s suggest that its origins might also have been as a family cemetery. In 1885 Freeman's son, Archibald C. Freeman, and W. H. Hearne conveyed a tract of approximately two acres on the south side of Pee Dee Avenue (then Swift Island Road) for use as a public burying ground. From that time until the establishment of suburban Fairview Cemetery, the Albemarle Cemetery was the town's principal burying ground. Many residents of Pee Dee Avenue are buried here. A plat of the cemetery was made in 1911. In 1919 the Albemarle Cemetery Association was incorporated to manage the affairs of the cemetery; the incorporators were: John S. Efird, the founder of Efird Mills; Jasper Neil Anderson (1872-1925); William Lee Mann (1878-1952); G. D. B. Reynolds (1871-1946); M. J. Harris; and J. M. Boyett.

The well-maintained grass-covered cemetery now numbers 610 known graves which are marked by a combination of individual gravestones and family markers with smaller stones for the individuals buried therearound or in the designated family plot. There are eleven family plots enclosed with granite curbing, one plot defined by marble curbing, four enclosed with cement curbing, and one family plot (the Edmund Christian Kirk (1862-1939) family) that is, sadly, entirely covered with poured cement. Except for a few deciduous trees around its edges the cemetery is entirely unshaded. The gravestones in the cemetery are mostly conventional in design and materials and they reflect tastes in funerary art from the mid-nineteenth century to the near-present. There are also several different examples of the stones offered by the Woodmen of the World burial association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 38

The finest family group of gravestones are those marking the graves of the wife and three daughters of Dr. Richard Anderson (1835-1900) which are nearly identical in appearance. The prototype of the group was the cradle-style stone carved and signed by "A. N. McNinch, Concord, N. C." erected at the grave of Emma Jane Anderson (1864-1885). It consists of an elaborately carved tablet on a stepped and molded three-part base with a like footstone; the headstone and foot marker were originally connected by marble rails; however, these have been lost/removed and the area over the grave is now covered with a ledger. The death of another daughter, Mary Louisa Anderson (1869-1887) two years later prompted the erection of a second stone following this pattern over her grave. Both have shield-shaped panels inscribed with biographical information below carved sprays of flowers. This second family stone was carved and signed by "R. H. Moorsee, Charlotte, N. C." On 3 May 1894 Sallie Neal Anderson (1877-1894), a third daughter, died and was buried beside her older sisters. Her gravestone was carved and signed by "Webb & Rabb, Salisbury, N.C." Three years later, following the death of Mrs. Martha Louise Anderson (1843-1897), the same firm carved, signed, and installed the fourth of these stones, placing a ledger rather than a cradle over her grave. In 1900, when Dr. Anderson died his grave was marked by a granite obelisk with Eastlake-Style decoration.

VACANT LOT

52. Skidmore House (742 PDA)
Early twentieth century/alterred, ca. 1950-1975
Noncontributing building

Although the original triple-gable form of this one-story frame cottage can be discerned, the substantial changes and additions made to the house have compromised its appearance and significance. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, its windows have been replaced, and its porch has been replaced by a brick-bordered cement terrace. A large flat-roof wing has been added on its west side and further additions have been made on the rear elevation. By 1937 the house was the home of James McHugh Skidmore (1910-1975), a salesman for the Albemarle Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and it remains the home of his widow Rosa Fry Skidmore.

- 52A. Garage/Storage Building
Ca. 1920 and thereafter
Noncontributing building

Standing to the southwest of the house, this generally rectangular one-story frame building began as a one-car garage, visible on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map. Various additions to its east side and south gable end have nearly tripled its size.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 39

53. James I. Bradley House (750 PDA)
Ca. 1950-1955
Noncontributing building

This one-story brick veneer ranch house, with modest Colonial Revival styling, was probably built in the early 1950s on the site of a one-story frame house that appears on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map. James I. Bradley was the owner of the property by 1951; he apparently lived here until his death and the house remained the home of his widow, Rebecca A. Bradley, into the 1990s. The house, essentially rectangular in plan, is covered with a side-gable roof; a gable front ell projects on the front elevation, to the east of the arcaded porch, and a small ell stands on the west gable end.

54. John B. Harris House (754 PDA)
Ca. 1926
Contributing building

Believed to have been erected in 1926 for John B. Harris, this house is one of a small, important group of Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival-Style brick houses erected on Pee Dee Avenue in the 1920s. Harris (1902-1956), the son of Arthur P. Harris (#24), was a long-time editor of the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS and lived here until his death. His widow, Annie Ray Reeder Harris (1905-1995), lived here until going to a nursing home in the later 1980s. The one-story on basement brick house has a principal side-gable roof on the front block, with stuccoed gable ends, and a modified gambrel roof on the rear block. Its red brick elevations are laid up in common bond and feature a water table comprised of a header course atop a soldier course. The house is handsomely finished with a molded modillion-block cornice and a richly detailed porch supported by fluted columns with composite composition capitals. Like several other houses on Pee Dee Avenue, the Harris House has a principal three-bay facade that is extended to four bays by a glazed sunroom on the east gable end of the house. Soldier course lintels carry across window openings fitted with six-over-one sash. A pair of small, unsatisfactory gable-roof dormers were installed on the front elevation.

55. James U. Loftin House (760 PDA)
1927
Contributing building

Well-detailed and well-maintained, this handsome two-story Georgian Revival house is one of the most impressive houses erected in the district in the 1920s. It was built by contractor J. C. Holbrook for Mr. Loftin, the proprietor of Loftin's Drug Store. The house remained in the Loftin family until 1972 when it was acquired by Kenneth and Laura Frazier who sold it in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 40

1991 to the present owners. Built of rose-colored brick laid up in Flemish bond and covered with a side-gable slate roof, the house has a five-bay facade finished with a full dentil cornice. The center entrance has a six-panel door flanked by sidelights below a fanlight. It is protected by an entrance-bay classical porch supported by paired Tuscan columns and pilasters; the porch has a full classical entablature. Its floor, paved with square tile, continues as an open terrace on the west, past the one-story glazed sunroom on the west gable end, to steps which descend to the driveway. A contemporary sidewalk of stretcher brick leads from the front door to the sidewalk along Pee Dee Avenue. The window openings have six-over-six sash below soldier course lintels. The front and rear cornices have shallow returns on the gable ends. A partially engaged chimney rises on the west gable end, where it is flanked by windows on the second story and quarter-round windows at the attic level. A two-story ell occupies the east end of the rear south elevation. The former porch, beside and west of the ell, was enclosed as a family room and first-story bathroom in 1986 by the Fraziers.

- 55A. Garage
1927
Contributing building

Also laid up in Flemish bond, the single-car brick garage is covered with a gable-front asphalt shingle roof. Its opening toward the avenue is fitted with a paneled overhead door. Windows holding six-over-six sash are set in the south and west elevations.

56. Edward Porcher Brunson House (804 PDA)
1947
Contributing building

This well-detailed Georgian Revival-Style, two-story brick veneer house is one of the most impressive residences built on the avenue in the post-World War II years and stands in equal state between the older houses to the east and west. Mr. Brunson purchased the lot on 15 July 1927 from George P. and John B. Harris for \$500. For reasons now unknown he delayed building on the lot until after World War II. Louis Humbert Asbury, Sr., designed the house in 1947; a set of ten sheets, dated 15 October 1947, survive in the Louis H. Asbury Papers at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. The house was completed by D. A. Holbrook in the last months of 1947, trees and shrubs were planted in January 1948, and the interior was painted and wallpapered in the winter of 1948. A photograph of the house was published in the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS on 5 July 1949. Dr. Brunson and his family occupied the house until his death in 1976; his heirs sold the house out of the family in 1979. The elevations of the three-bay house are laid up in Flemish bond. It is covered with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. The center entrance, including leaded sidelights and a transom, is set in a classical frontispiece supported by pilasters and protected by a shallow standing-seam metal roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 41

The window openings have splayed lintels and hold eight-over-twelve sash on the first story and eight-over-eight sash on the second story. The simple classical cornice has shallow returns on the gable ends. A gable roof porch, supported by molded square-in-plan columns is located on the east gable end where two chimneys are partially engaged in the wall. A shallow service porch is positioned in the near center of the west gable end. A shallow inset rear block, three stories in height because of the drop in grade, is covered with a hip roof.

- 56A. Carport
Ca. 1960
Noncontributing structure

The carport is an open, cement floor shed; metal pipes support a shed roof which has a braced pent roof across its north end. The south end of the carport is enclosed with board-and-batten for storage.

- 56B. Garage
Ca. 1985-1995
Noncontributing building

Rising from a brick foundation, this simple rectangular building is covered with vinyl siding and a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. Two garage openings, fitted with overhead doors, are set on its west side. A conventional door opens into a storage room partitioned in the north end of the building.

57. Roy E. Brooks House (808 PDA)
By 1929
Contributing building

Representative of many such Colonial Revival-Style brick houses erected in the 1920s, this three-bay house is laid up in common bond and is covered with a side-gable roof; a one-story sun porch, glazed and supported by brick piers, stands on its east gable end. While the large window openings fitted with paired casement windows on its three-bay facade are typical of its period, the bold, overscale modillion blocks appearing on the center-bay porch, the sun porch, and the main cornice are not, and they lend a slightly idiosyncratic air to the house. The front door is flanked by sidelights. The symmetrical facade of the house stands in contrast to the rear elevation. Originally a one-story kitchen block, flanked on the east by an open porch, linked the single-pile house to a one-story brick single-car garage. The kitchen block has been raised to two stories as has the garage block to provide additional bathroom and bedroom space for the house. The former service porch was enclosed as a den, probably at the same time. This sympathetic expansion and refitting repeats the materials and modillion block cornice of the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 42

house and provides additional, necessary space to a house that contained relatively few rooms. Since that work was effected, another owner has less successfully added a one-story gable roof brick veneer block to the south side of the original garage to provide space for two motor vehicles. The two openings facing east to Cotton Street are fitted with overhead doors. Mr. Brooks, the proprietor of the Model Laundry and Cleaners at Five Points, at the west foot of Pee Dee Avenue, occupied his house into the 1940s. It was subsequently owned by Jackson K. and Isabel Z. Outlaw and later by Edward G. Harwood.

VACANT LOT

58. William T. Kendrick Duplex (910-912 PDA)
Between 1947 and 1951
Noncontributing building

Having the appearance of a conventional post-World War II three-bay Colonial Revival-Style house built for Mr. Kendrick, this building is actually a duplex. The house is faced with common bond brick. The front block is covered with a side-gable roof. The facade has a center entrance set in a classical frontispiece under a well-detailed Tuscan porch; a geometric iron railing carries around the top of the porch. The window openings hold eight-over-eight sash on the first story and six-over-six sash on the second story. An offset one-story gable roof wing on the west gable end provides access to apartment #910 while a classical framed, pedimented doorway on the east gable end opens into 912 Pee Dee Avenue. The one-story rear block is raised on a full basement which provides garaging to each unit. A frame gable-roof ell is positioned in the rear second-story center of the house.

59. Frank Bernard Patterson House (918 PDA)
1925/1953
Contributing building

Contractor David Augustus Holbrook erected this one-and-a-half-story brick bungalow for Frank Bernard Patterson, Sr. (18__-1976) and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Austin (1898-1996). Mr. Patterson, a production manager at Wiscasset Mills who had previously occupied a mill-owned house, resided here until being hospitalized at a veterans hospital. Ms. Patterson remained here until going to the Lutheran Home in 1983. Their children Frank Bernard Patterson, Jr. (born 1924) and Margaret Elizabeth Patterson (born 1926) continue to make their home here. The large one-and-a-half-story brick house, designed by James C. Grimes, has red and dark grey face brick laid in common bond; it is covered by an expansive side-gable roof. The main block of the house has a symmetrical three-bay elevation featuring a center entrance and pedimented gable-roof wall dormers. These dormers were added in 1953 to replace earlier smaller hip roof dormers. The window openings hold paired four-over-one sash windows below soldier course lintels. The front door and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 43

bay to the west are sheltered by a simple classical porch with arched spandrels. A sun room, with a parapet-style roof, is positioned at the front edge of the house's west gable end. In 1953 when the dormers were enlarged and rebuilt on the front of the house, a one-story on basement flat-roof block was added to the rear of the house by contractor Dwight Stokes; two garage openings in the west elevation of its basement are fitted with overhead doors. A pair of hip roof dormers holding paired windows are set in the rear roof of the main block.

59A. Garage
Ca. 1960
Noncontributing building

Standing immediately behind the house this small frame building has a flat roof and vertically-sheathed elevations.

60. Crowell-Efird-Fagan House (924 PDA)
1930
Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story brick veneer period cottage, erected by David Augustus Holbrook for Reginald Alexander Crowell, is one of the most picturesque houses on Pee Dee Avenue. Like Holbrook's other period cottages this house has distinct front and rear blocks. The front block, covered with a side-gable roof, has an unusual asymmetrical four-bay elevation dominated by steep paired gables. The faces of these gables and the west bay of the facade are covered with white painted stucco above a brick water table. The arch-headed opening of the front door and the window in the sunroom to the east as well as the paired flat-headed windows in the west bay are enframed by brickwork which simulates rustication and stands in sharp contrast against the white stucco. A further note of liveliness occurs on the entrance bay where the bottom edges of the gable front splay outward and the gable is enframed by a single header course at its edges; a like header course frames the east edge of the east bay and provides a transition to the east side elevation of the gable-end sun room block and the house which are covered with conventional brick veneer. The rear block of the house is set on an above-ground basement and originally had garaging; however, the opening has been glazed. At this distance it is uncertain whether Mr. Crowell occupied the house, or for what period; however, by 1937 it was the home of Mrs. Lillie A. Efird who lived here until her death. In 1968 Mrs. Efird's heirs sold the house to L. Frank Fagan and his wife, Beatrice H. Fagan; she continues to reside here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 44

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61. Smith-Currier House (1004 PDA)
1926-1927
Contributing building

Although there are no formal references to architectural style on the exterior of this expansive brick dwelling, except for the fanlights in its attic gable ends, the house has a real presence and character achieved through the use of arched openings on its porch and adjoining porte cochere and the repetition of banked windows on its facade and other elevations. The red brick are laid in common bond and alternating trios of stretchers and soldiers form a continuous water table and a frieze band around the house--at room ceiling height--just below the simply molded cornice. The front block of the house is covered with a side-gable roof while the rear block is covered with a hip roof. The house was originally covered with a grey tile roof but it was replaced with asphalt shingles in 1972. The Pee Dee Avenue facade has three principal bays on the main block and a fourth bay created by the arched opening of the porte cochere on the east gable end. The outer bays of the three-part elevation are finished with gable fronts which hold glazed fanlights at the attic level; the center and west bays have large openings fitted with three six-over-one sash windows while the house's front porch and entrance are positioned behind the east bay and inset in the northeast corner of the house. The fenestration on the side and rear elevations repeats the use of paired and triple sash windows, and because of the shift in grade the west elevation has large windows illuminating the basement. The rear service porch was enclosed about 1962 and a lavatory partitioned on its west side. Built for W. Alma Smith and his wife, Stella C. Smith, the house remained the home of his widow. By 1960 it had become the residence of George R. and Helen B. Currier whose heirs conveyed it to the present owner, John Thomas Williams, Jr., in 1994.

- 61A. Garage
1926-1927
Contributing building

Situated due south of the porte cochere and on axis with its arched opening, the small one-car brick garage is covered with a grey tile roof. The elevations are laid up in common bond; there is no water table; however, alternating trios of stretcher and header brick form a frieze band at the top of the elevation. The garage opening on the north side is fitted with an overhead door. Window openings on the garage's other three sides hold six-over-one sash.

62. Snoterly-Ivey House (1012 PDA)
Turn of the century/remodeled ca. 1926
Contributing building

The present, imposing appearance of this one-story frame bungalow owes to a dramatic remodeling of John Snoterly's turn-of-the-century frame cottage. On 20 April 1926 Dwight L. Crowell (#65), executor of the estate of John and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 45

J. C. Snotherly, conveyed this property to W. Paul and Myrna Crowell Ivey for \$5,100. Despite that relatively high selling price, the likelihood is that the Iveys then remodeled the older house, giving it the appearance it retains to the present. The house remained the residence of the Iveys until their deaths. In 1987 their heirs (daughters) conveyed the house to the present owner, Linda Duke Francis. For a period in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Iveys lived in the Crowell House (#63) with Mrs. Ivey, and they leased the house to H. Bayard Williams.

Standing on a brick foundation, the bungalow is essentially rectangular in plan and covered with a low cross gable roof. Although now covered with vinyl siding, the house's triangular brackets along the gable eaves and the grille-like vents in the gable apexes remain visible and indicate the quality of the ca. 1926 remodeling. The fenestration consists of mostly paired or triple four-over-one sash. On the three-bay facade, the center entrance and west bays are recessed behind the porch that is partially inset in the house's northwest corner. The porch is supported by tall brick piers and low squat tapering wood columns. The side elevations of the house repeat the fenestration patterns seen on the front; there is a projecting gable-front bay on the east side.

62A. Garage
Ca. 1920-1930
Contributing building

The early history of this building remains to be confirmed. It appears to be in the approximate location of a one-story frame garage appearing on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map; however, this building is larger than the one shown on the map. Whether it is the same building, and enlarged, or a replacement building is unclear. The one-story with loft rectangular frame building stands on a poured cement perimeter foundation and is covered with an asphalt shingle gable roof; its elevations are sheathed with German siding. Paired sliding wood doors protect the wide entrance on the east gable end. Paired board-and-batten doors with cross braces are set in adjoining doorways on the west edge of the north side. A wood deck was added to the south side of the garage in 1989.

63. Crowell House (1124 PDA)
Ca. 1900/1947
Contributing building

Occupying spacious grounds, the Crowell House is a large two-story Colonial Revival-Style weatherboarded frame house with a two-story full-facade portico. The appearance of the house reflects a substantial expansion and remodeling of a traditional two-story three-bay frame house in 1947 by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 46

Reginald Alexander Crowell (1902-1977). That house was built for Crowell's father, Rufus A. Crowell (1867-1951) and his wife Mamie E. Lowrance (1872-1929) and occupied by the couple until their deaths. It consisted of a principal two-story three-bay front block, a slightly offset one story rear block of similar dimensions (part of which was later raised to two stories), a small rear service porch, and an expansive front porch which wrapped the northeast corner of the house. Beginning in 1918 the grounds to the south and southwest of the house were utilized for a commercial greenhouse and florist business begun by Mrs. Crowell. In 1924 W. Paul Ivey, her son-in-law, joined the business and, after her death in 1929, he continued the greenhouse and florist business; for a period he utilized the large greenhouse and related buildings here, and later operated the business from his adjoining residence (#62). All of the buildings known to have been associated with the greenhouse operation are now lost. In 1946 Mr. Crowell conveyed the family house to his son Reginald and his wife Alice Huckabee Crowell. The young Mr. Crowell then engaged D. A. Holbrook to remodel the house. Holbrook raised the entire rear block to a full two stories in height and then covered the double-pile house and the front portico under a tall side-gable roof which includes an attic level. For comfort, Holbrook added a small screened sitting porch at the front edge of the west elevation. On the east gable end, he added a one-story utility block with a garage opening on its east gable end. Before and after photographs of the remodeled house were published on the front page of the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS on 2 March 1948. The house remained the residence of Mrs. Crowell until recent years and in 1997 she sold the house to the present owners.

63A. Tool House
Ca. 1950-1955
Noncontributing building

This small frame building stands on a poured cement foundation and is covered with a gable front roof. A five-panel door is centered on the west gable end; windows with six-over-six sash are set in the side elevations.

64. Wooded Lot (1044 PDA)
VACANT

This large vacant lot, shaded by old white oaks and other deciduous trees, was the location of an expansive one-story frame house built for James McKnight Morrow. Mr. Morrow (1864-1941), a prominent and wealthy Albemarle businessman, was president of Morrow Brothers and Heath; in 1911 he became the founding president of the Home Builders' Association and he retained that post until his death. Mr. Morrow is better known, however, as the principal donor of lands that became Morrow Mountain State Park. The house was lost in the 1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 47

65. Dwight L. Crowell House (1106 PDA)
By 1929
Contributing building

Dwight L. Crowell, the son of Rufus A. Crowell (#63), erected this large one-story frame Colonial Revival house in the 1920s and lived here until his death in the 1970s. His widow, Vera A. Crowell, lived on here into the later 1980s. The house, sheathed in wide weatherboards with mitred corners, has a principal side-gable roof front block and an equally large rear block covered with a hip roof. The three-bay facade is flanked by a recessed screened porch on the east gable end and a recessed sun room on the west gable end; both have flat roofs with simple metal railings. The center-bay entrance has a glazed fanlight and is set in classical frontispiece supported by Tuscan columns. A tile-paved terrace carries across the facade. The house, as it appears on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map, was expanded by a further hip roof rear block, and the service porch was relocated from the house's southeast corner to the southwest corner where it is screened and fitted with wood lattice. An original garage opening in the basement is fitted with a three-part side-hinged door like those seen throughout the district.

- 65A. Garage
Ca. 1940
Contributing building

Covered by a hip roof, this rectangular frame building has a garage opening on the west side, facing Morrow Avenue, and a conventional door into the storage area on its south side.

66. Duplex (1108-1110 PDA)
Ca. 1955
Noncontributing building

Totally conventional in appearance, this one-story on basement brick building is rectangular in plan and covered with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The shallow porch across the front elevation is enframed by gable-front ells; the porch has a broken tile floor, ornamental metal supports, and an iron railing. The fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one sash. On the rear elevation there is a single garage opening in the basement for each unit and metal stairs rising in the center of the wall providing access to the kitchens. The duplex is said to have been built for Mrs. Alberta S. Wolfe who occupied #1108 until the late 1980s or early 1990s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 48

67. Rental Bungalow (1126 PDA)
By 1929
Contributing building

According to local tradition this small yet well-finished gable-front bungalow was erected as a rental dwelling by a member of the Sibley family who were important lumbermen in Albemarle in the opening decades of the century. Standing on a brick basement, the house is covered with weatherboards and an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends. The window openings are fitted with eight-over-one sash that appears nowhere else in the district. The three-bay front elevation has an offset porch sheltering the center entrance and the bay to the west. The porch has brick piers and square-in-plan columns grouped in a cluster of three on the corner piers. The gable ends are finished with triangular brackets and the apexes of the gables are fitted with grille-like louvers that also appear on the Almond-Strother House (#41) on the opposite side of the avenue and on the Snoterly-Ivey House (#62). A shallow gable-front bay projects in the center of the east elevation and a shed roof porch, supported by metal pipes occupies most of the rear elevation. The house's interior was damaged by a fire (arson) on 8 August 1997; it will be rehabilitated with the use of investment tax incentives.

68. Redwine-Smith House (1130 PDA)
Ca. 1940-1941
Contributing building

Built by George W. Redwine, this one-and-a-half-story frame house with paired dormer windows on its three-bay facade is typical of many such "Cape Cod " houses erected in the late 1930s and 1940s. The house, covered with aluminum siding, stands on a brick foundation and has a side-gable roof front block with a cross-gable covered rear section. The entrance-bay porch is covered with a gable front porch while the sitting porch on the east gable end, also paved with broken terra cotta tile, has a flat roof; both have metal supports. The window openings hold three-over-one sash in plain board surrounds. A garage opening is located on the east side of the basement. By 1960 the house was owned and occupied by Charles Hester Smith who lived here into the 1980s.

69. Freeman-Edwards House
Ca. 1850/ca. 1937-1941
Contributing building

The core of this two-story frame house is believed to be the first house erected on Pee Dee Avenue. It stood on the north side of Swift Island Road, on the lot now occupied by the Denning House (#31), for some eighty to ninety years until being moved to its present position at 946 Montgomery Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 49

between 1937 and 1941. The appearance of the house dates to its relocation. At that time the house is said to have been simply moved back on its lot, in a northeasterly direction, to a site behind the Winget House (#32). The original rear elevation of the house became its front elevation, facing onto Montgomery Avenue, and was fitted with a two-story portico in the then popular Colonial Revival manner. The original facade became the back of the house. The Freeman house's original two-tier porch was lost in the move.

According to local tradition, the house was built ca. 1850 for Daniel Freeman (1795-1877), a leading citizen of mid-nineteenth century Albemarle. It remained a home of the Freeman family until 28 May 1906 when the heirs of A. C. Freeman sold the house and its spacious grounds to Joseph Ransom Kluttz (1867-1922). Mr. Kluttz and his wife Sarah (1872-1926) occupied the house until their deaths. In a 1932 family division the house, its lot, and the lot to the south now occupied by the Bigler House (#30) became the property of Joseph Ransom Kluttz and his sister, Lewis Kluttz Edwards. On 28 January 1937 they and their spouses sold the Freeman house lot to Dr. B. T. Tally and his wife, reserving "The dwelling house and outhouses now on said property . . . , with the privilege to entering upon said property and removing the same." Between 1937 and 1941 the two-story house was moved to its present site and fitted up as a residence by Lewis Kluttz Edwards (1906-1966) who occupied it until her death.

The two-story house, rectangular in plan and covered with a side-gable roof, has a five-bay front elevation and three-bay side elevations. The front of the house is dominated by the center-bay two-story portico supported by paired square-in-plan columns. The window openings contain six-over-nine sash. Their surrounds, the house's elevations, and its eaves are covered with aluminum siding. Following Mrs. Edwards's death the house was sold to W. B. Williams, the current owner. He erected a one-story shed room on the rear south elevation; it has three-bay sides and a six-bay rear elevation. Built to contain a family room, it has Colonial Revival styling and a brick chimney on its west shed end.

69A. Garage
Early twentieth century/ca. 1937-1941
Contributing building

This rectangular frame building, sheathed with weatherboards and a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, appears to have been either an outbuilding moved here from its original site or a part of an ell/addition to the house that was separated from it during the relocation. The center garage bay of the building is sheathed with finished, beaded boards; it has an opening which faces west. On the south a vertical board door opens into a large storage room while the bay to the north has a full-width opening and appears to have been used for general storage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 50

Summary

The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District, comprising sixty-five residential buildings, Albemarle Cemetery, and Christ Episcopal Church, survives to the present as Albemarle's principal residential avenue and the location of the city's largest, most intact neighborhood of historic residences. This group of mostly brick (forty-five), frame (nineteen) houses (and rental units), and one stone house spans the entire continuum of historic residential architecture in the Stanly County seat, excepting only the older Marks and Snuggs houses (NR, 1995), and reflects the spectrum of domestic architecture during its period of significance from ca. 1891 to 1947. Lining both sides of Pee Dee Avenue for nearly its entire length, the district's cohesive streetscape includes late-nineteenth century and turn-of-the-century two-story Queen Anne-Style houses, bungalows, a large and imposing collection of Colonial and Georgian Revival-Style houses, and an important group of interwar-era period cottages. Twelve of these buildings, including his own impressive bungalow cottage, are known to have been built by Albemarle's principal interwar period builder, David Augustus Holbrook (1879-1960), and probably twice that number (or more) were actually built by him and his company in the 1920s and 1930s. Other contractor builders represented in the district are Locke A. Moody, Martin Harris, J. D. Harwood and Son, and the prominent Stanly County stonemasons, Wagoner and Sons.

Albemarle Cemetery became the city's public cemetery in 1885, and it remained Albemarle's only civic cemetery until the opening of Fairview Cemetery, located off the east end of Pee Dee Avenue. Many of the early influential residents of Albemarle and Pee Dee Avenue were buried within its small rectangular grounds from the 1890s to 1947. The enduring status of the avenue as the city's most distinguished residential address was confirmed by the construction of Christ Episcopal Church here in 1939-1940; it is the city's only major early-twentieth-century church that is not located on or near Second Street in central Albemarle.

The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District satisfies Criterion C for listing in the National Register because of its local significance in the areas of architecture and community planning and development. The linear district comprises the city's largest most intact neighborhood of historic residences, many of which are important buildings in their own right and it includes the home of David Augustus Holbrook of whom the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS noted in 1940 that "no man has done more for the residential sections of Albemarle." The Albemarle Cemetery also supports the district's significance in the area of community planning and development having become the city's first public cemetery in 1885; it contains the graves of many of the town's leaders and most influential citizens as well as many residents of Pee Dee Avenue who were interred here from the last decade of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 51HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, ARCHITECTURE, AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
CONTEXT

While the period of significance for the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District does not begin until ca. 1891, when the Brown-Parker House (#1), the oldest surviving intact house is believed to have been built, the history of this area as a place of residence can be traced to the mid-nineteenth century. Then the avenue was the principal road leading east out of the newly-founded county seat, and it was called Swift Island Road; that name derived from its destination, the Swift Island ford on the Pee Dee River whose name would later be shared with the avenue. In 1841 the Pee Dee River was named as the dividing line between old Montgomery County and Stanly County which was formed out of its western lands that year and named for Revolutionary patriot John Stanly. In 1841 the heirs of Nehemiah Hearne (1780-1826) donated a fifty-acre tract as the site of the new county seat. A town comprising seventy-two lots was laid out in a grid plan in 1842. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Streets were the four north/south streets; North Main, and South Streets were the three streets which carried on an east/west axis. Fourth Street was the eastern boundary of the new town. It is unclear at this distance whether Main Street was laid out to generally align with the existing Swift Island Road in 1842 or whether the road simply departed on a northeasterly course from the junction of Main Street with Fourth Street. (Present-day East Main Street, east of Fourth Street, was not laid out until the turn of the century.)

The first known resident in the Pee Dee Avenue district is believed to have been Daniel Freeman (1795-1877), a major land owner and real estate speculator in Albemarle, a farmer, and a storekeeper. In 1842 Mr. Freeman purchased fifteen of the town's seventy-two lots. In 1847 he purchased lot #5 on which the "Marks House" was built and he owned that lot until 1860. During those years the small one-story transitional Federal/Greek Revival house that later came to be known as the Marks House was probably occupied by his son Archibald C. Freeman (1821-1894) who was also a member of the North Carolina Senate during that period. According to local tradition Daniel Freeman erected a large two-story house (#69) about 1850 as the seat of a farm he owned on Swift Island Road; it is said to have also been the home of Archibald C. Freeman. It occupied the site of the present-day Wade F. Denning House (#31). The Freeman House stood here until being moved, sometime between 1937 and 1941, within the block and to the north where it was renovated, expanded, and continues to stand to the present as 946 Montgomery Avenue.

The lands of the Freeman farm apparently extended as far south as the slightly elevated site of the Albemarle Cemetery (#51). Although the first grave in the cemetery is said to date to 1862, the first important series of burials here were of members of the Freeman family. Fannie Freeman (1847-1865), a daughter of Archibald Freeman, was buried here in 1865, and two years later Freeman's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 52

wife Nancy H.(earne?) Freeman (1823-1867) was interred. Daniel Freeman, himself, was buried here in 1877 and two years later both his wife Martha (1795-1879) and his grandson Dr. Henry Daniel Freeman (1849-1879) would be interred here. In 1885 Archibald C. Freeman and W. H. Hearne jointly conveyed a two-acre tract for the Albemarle Cemetery on the south side of Swift Island Road. During the years from 1850 to 1885 Albemarle grew very slowly and as late as 1890, the population of the county seat stood at only 248 persons.

Pee Dee Avenue and Albemarle in the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries

Just before Archibald Freeman's death in 1894, two other prominent members of Albemarle's business and professional community erected houses on substantial holdings near the west end of Pee Dee Avenue. These houses marked the beginning of the road/avenue as an important residential location. James Milton Brown (1851-1923), an attorney, and his wife, Martha Cornelia Anderson (1866-1935), erected a large, handsome and fashionable Queen Anne-Style frame house (#1) which they occupied until their deaths. Across the street, and a block to the east, Ira B. Miller (1860-1924) and his wife, M. Ida Fisher (1857-1927), also built a large two-story Queen Anne-Style frame house (#44) which they, too, occupied until their deaths. The one-story frame house (#62) that John Snotherly (1847-1926) built probably also dates to about this time.

The construction of these three houses, and others which followed within a decade or so, into the early years of the twentieth century, reflected the extraordinary changes beginning to occur in Albemarle. For the first fifty years of its existence from 1842 to 1891, the county seat was little more than a small village trading center focused on the Stanly County court house and the few business houses which stood along Second and Main Streets. It had barely grown beyond the boundaries of the town laid out on the former Hearne lands in 1842. A single event in 1891 would change the character of the town forever. In 1891 the Southern Railroad extended a line, known as the Yadkin Railroad, from Salisbury southeast to Norwood, a small place on the Yadkin River just before it emptied into the Pee Dee River. The Yadkin Railroad followed a southeasterly course out of Salisbury, along the old road whose course survives today as US 52, and passed through Albemarle on its way to Norwood in the southeast corner of Stanly County.

This railroad line proved to be the catalyst for the industrialization and fast growth of Albemarle. Sensing an extraordinary opportunity, textile magnate James William Cannon (1852-1921), who owned mills in nearby Concord, the seat of Cabarrus County, joined forces with a local Stanly County businessman, Irenus Polycarp Efird, to form the Efird Manufacturing Company. In 1897 the partners opened the first mill on the west side of Depot Street and the path of the Yadkin Railroad, about one block west of the old town

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 53

limit at First Street. The Efird Manufacturing Company prospered and quickly added other brick mills to its complex.

The availability of railroad transportation was one advantage which spurred the success of the Efird mills; however, the abundant supply of cotton produced locally and in the surrounding region, together with a good labor pool ready to leave Piedmont farms for a house and a weekly wage guaranteed the success of the venture. Barely two years passed until Mr. Cannon established a second mill on adjoining property to the north of the Efird complex. The Wiscasset Mills Company opened its first plant in 1899 and it too prospered. The steady expansion of these mills, related facilities, their mill villages as well as managerial housing, can be traced on the Albemarle maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company from 1902 to 1929. Their immediate success and steady growth can also be seen in the increase of the town's population, the expansion of its mercantile operations, and the rise of a professional and managerial class that was associated with the operation of the mills and the related businesses, banks, law offices, and other concerns which were quickly established to service the mills, and the construction of many new houses. The city's population of 248 persons in 1890 grew to 400 by 1895. Within the five years to 1900 it tripled to 1,382 citizens, and by 1910 the city population grew by more than 700 to 2,116 citizens. Like substantial increases would occur to 1940 when the 4,060 people were living in Albemarle.

The success of the mills occasioned an unprecedented building boom in Albemarle. Mr. Cannon, of course, remained in Concord where his house still stands on North Union Street. I. P. Efird appears to have lived in relatively modest circumstances given his new and great wealth; however, his offspring chose to build substantial houses. John Solomon Efird (1857-1927), apparently the principal heir of his father's business ability, erected a large Classical Revival-Style brick house designed by Charlotte architect Louis Humbert Asbury in 1911 on west Main Street. This elevated area, overlooking the Efird and Wiscassett mills in the low ground along the railroad, eventually became an enclave including five other Efird family houses. Wiscassett Mills soon developed a hosiery mill complex in the area to the north of central Albemarle on property bounded by North Second and North Fourth Streets, Montgomery and Cannon Avenues. Housing for managers, supervisors, and other executive personnel was soon built in the area around Cannon Memorial Park and on North First and North Second Streets while housing for workers was built to the north of the nineteenth century mills.

The steady expansion of the Efird and Wiscassett Mills, the development of the Lillian Mills in 1905 at the foot of Pee Dee Avenue, and the increase of related businesses can also be seen in the development of Pee Dee Avenue during its period of significance. Although none of the major mill owners ever lived within the district, members of its managerial staff did, together

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 54

with attorneys who worked for the mills and their owners, and other businessmen whose concerns prospered with the mills. Another spur to home building in the opening years of the century was the organization of the Albemarle Building and Loan Association in 1902 and the Home Builders' Association in 1911. John Solomon Efird was president of the Albemarle Building and Loan Association. Two of its seven directors, I. B. Miller (#44) and R. A. Crowell (#63), lived on Pee Dee Avenue, as did the company's attorney Robert Lee Smith, Sr. (#29). James McKnight Morrow (1864-1941), the founding president of the Home Builders' Association, erected a house (#64) on Pee Dee Avenue where he lived until his death, all the while remaining president of the financial institution. In a 1957 advertisement, the Albemarle Savings and Loan Association (the successor company) published a photograph of Mr. Morrow's house and noted that its first loan had been made to Mr. Morrow in 1902 to build the house. Arthur P. Harris was elected the second secretary of the company in 1915 and served as secretary as late as 1940; he too built a house (#24) on Pee Dee Avenue. The two-story frame Crowell, Smith, and Harris Houses were all probably built within a year or two of each other at the turn of the century. The Smith House (#29) is a large fashionable Queen Anne-Style two-story house, while Mr. Harris's house is more conservative and reflects aspects of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles; both survive intact to the present. Rufus A. Crowell's house was a more conventional two-story, three-bay side-gable roof house with a one-story rear shed; it was raised to a full two stories and remodeled in the Colonial Revival Style in 1947 by D. A. Holbrook for Mr. Crowell's son. Individually and as a group, the houses built by Mr. Smith, Mr. Harris, and earlier by Mr. Brown, are the finest surviving Queen Anne-Style houses in Albemarle.

Contractors and Builders in Albemarle and on Pee Dee Avenue

The expansion of the Efird, Wiscassett, and Lillian Mills and the parallel building boom in residential and commercial construction enabled several important builders and their contracting companies to prosper in the opening decades of the century. The first of these was Locke Anderson Moody (1862-1938), a native of Albemarle. How and when he entered the building profession is yet to be confirmed; however, his earliest known building is the house (#1) he built for James Milton Brown about 1891. Two years later, in 1893, he completed the new brick Stanly County Court House, and in 1907-1908 he erected the Opera House/Starnes Jewelers Building (NR, 1995). The last known important building he erected in Albemarle was the John Solomon Efird House on West Main Street; however, he was the likely builder of the new houses erected on Pee Dee Avenue by Messrs. Smith and Harris. Mr. Moody left Albemarle in the mid-1910s for Washington, D.C., where he continued in the building profession. His wife Louise (1866-1896) is buried in the Albemarle Cemetery; however, he is probably buried in Washington or its suburbs. The circumstances of his departure from Albemarle are uncertain; the fact that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 55

Wiscasset Mills awarded a major construction project in Albemarle in 1913--within a year or two of his completion of the imposing Efird house--to David Augustus Holbrook, a Salisbury contractor, was probably both discouraging and influential.

David Augustus Holbrook (1873-1960), Albemarle's most prominent builder from 1913 to the end of the period of significance (1947) and beyond, was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. In the late 1890s or early 1900s, he left Cabarrus County for Salisbury where he was employed by contractor Charles Propst and eventually became a superintendent of construction. He is said to have overseen the erection of the Grubb Building in Salisbury which remains the tallest building in the Rowan County seat. Mr. Holbrook is also said to have worked briefly with Leonidas Sloan Bradshaw (1884-1951), another prominent Salisbury contractor. According to local accounts, Holbrook came to Albemarle in 1913 to build additional mill village housing for Wiscasset Mills employees. This new "bungalow village" was immediately north of the Wiscasset hosiery mills and in the area generally bounded by North Third and North Fifth Streets on the west and east, respectively, and Cannon and Yadkin Avenues on the south and north; many of these modest bungalows survive to the present. D. A. Holbrook formed his own construction company in the 1910s in Albemarle and operated it as a wholly owned concern until 1950 when he formed a partnership, D. A. Holbrook & Sons Company, with his sons, Caldwell Augustus and John Cavin Holbrook, who carried on the building company after his death in 1960.

In its "60th Anniversary Edition" on 16 August 1940 the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS carried an account of Mr. Holbrook's work and a photograph of the contractor.

Albemarle citizens readily agree that no man has done more for the residential section of Albemarle than D. A. Holbrooks, above, prominent Albemarle contractor and real estate owner. Coming to Albemarle more than 20 years ago, he early displayed a faith in the town's future, and since that time he has built dozens of homes and a number of apartment buildings. He has taken lots that were unattractive, put homes on them, and made them beauty spots. He has built imposing homes on good lots, and sold or rented to people who wanted them. He has done the same with more modest homes. Frequently a man who wants a home discusses his plans with Mr. Holbrooks, and if the prospective home owner has some doubts about it, Mr. Holbrooks will tell him, "Well, I'll build it. If you like it, take it. If you don't, I'll keep it myself, or sell it to someone else."

It is entirely fitting today to pay tribute to this man who can be rightly characterized as "Albemarle's home builder."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 56

The first houses (#2-#6) known to have been built by Mr. Holbrook date from the late 1920s and early 1930s; this group includes his own house (#8). In 1936-1937 he erected a French Manorial-Style brick house (#30) for Dr. Victor L. Bigler. At the end of the 1930s he erected a duplex (#45) for his daughter Kate Holbrook Boyett and in 1940 he completed the construction of Christ Church (#43). His last known projects in the district were the Colonial Revival-Style remodeling of the Crowell House (#63) for Reginald Alexander Crowell in 1947, and the construction of the Edward Porcher Brunson House (#56).

At present less is known of the work of contractors Martin Harris and J. D. Harwood and Son. Mr. Harris built the Carlton House (#10) in 1936-1937 and a decade later, in 1947, he erected an imposing late Colonial Revival-Style house (#26) designed by Gerald Ehringer for William Thomas Huckabee, Jr. The firm of J. D. Harwood and Son built the Smith Cottage (#28), the finest of the district's period cottages. Other houses in the district are surely the work of these builders and contractors; however, the associations have not been confirmed.

Residential Building on Pee Dee Avenue in the 1920s

Relatively few surviving houses are known to have been erected on Pee Dee Avenue in the 1910s; however, the 1920s ushered in a boom period in house construction on the avenue that appears to have lasted into the early 1930s. Financial prosperity was one cause for new home building on Pee Dee Avenue. Another was the deaths of James Milton Brown in 1923, Ira B. Miller in 1924, and Mrs. Miller in 1927 which resulted in the division of their largish acreages in the later 1920s/early 1930s into additional house lots at the western end of Pee Dee Avenue. That said, however, the earliest of the important houses erected on Pee Dee Avenue in the 1920s and 1930s is a group of six brick/brick veneer houses erected in the center of the district where, ca. 1926, W. Paul Ivey also remodeled John Snotherly's turn-of-the-century frame house into an attractive bungalow (#62) with low gable roofs, bracketed eaves, and banked windows. All seven of these houses were completed by 1929. Near the west end of Pee Dee Avenue, four additional houses were also completed by 1929.

Four of the six brick houses built in the center of the district by 1929 are Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival-Style houses and they are the contemporaries of the handsome house Charlotte architect Louis Humbert Asbury designed for Dr. Julius Clay Hall. The Hall House, built on North Second Street, and the James U. Loftin House (#55) are arguably the most impressive Georgian Revival-Style houses in Albemarle. With a symmetrical five-bay facade, Flemish-bond elevations, a beautifully detailed entrance-bay porch, and other well-crafted woodwork, the Loftin House is a fully-realized Georgian Revival-Style house with a commanding presence on Pee Dee Avenue. Immediately

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 57

next door, to the west, John B. Harris, who had grown up in the house (#24) on the hill to the northeast, built an attractive one-story Colonial Revival-Style house (#54) with free classical detailing. A certain freedom and idiosyncrasy prevails on two other Colonial Revival-Style houses in this immediate area; the Roy E. Brooks House (#57) has a boldly-scaled modillion-block cornice enlivening its eaves while, across the street, the Almond-Snyder House (#25) has a curiously asymmetrical facade and brick elevations richened with granite. Crossing back to the south side of Pee Dee Avenue, at its intersection with North Tenth Street are two more mid-1920s houses; both were built by employees of Wiscasset Mills who moved from mill-owned housing to their own houses on Pee Dee Avenue. The first built, in 1925, was erected for Frank Bernard Patterson (#59), who worked in supervisory and financial positions with Wiscasset Mills. Two doors to the east, at 1004 Pee Dee Avenue, W. Alma Smith, a supervisor, built an attractive one-story house (#61) with arch-headed porch and porte cochere openings and large banked windows. An important part of the Pee Dee Avenue Streetscape, in the bend of the avenue at the foot of North Tenth Street, it originally had a grey tile roof like the one which remains on its contemporary garage.

The four contemporary houses at the near east end of Pee Dee Avenue and the district are smaller in scale, and yet they are more than "infill" in a streetscape of substantial houses. The Colonial Revival-Style brick bungalow (#33) at 1051 Pee Dee Avenue, with its handsomely detailed front block, is an antecedent of the period cottages that would be erected along the length of the avenue between 1929 and 1936. Dwight L. Crowell's one-story Colonial Revival house (#65) is large yet conventional in its detailing with the usual entrance-bay porch. The Almond-Strother House (#41) with its good Tuscan column porch, gable-front form, and bracketed eaves, applies the Colonial Revival Style to the bungalow form. The gable-front bungalow at 1126 Pee Dee is one of the few houses in the district that were probably built for rental purposes and it retains a surprisingly high degree of integrity to the present. At the west end of the avenue, the decade of the 1920s came to a close with bungalow erected at 529 Pee Dee and the extensive remodeling of Ira B. Miller's Queen Anne-Style frame house (#44). Louis Humbert Asbury's plans for the Colonial Revival-Style refurbishment are dated 28 May 1929, and William Titus Efird probably undertook the work soon thereafter.

Building on Pee Dee Avenue in the Boom Years, 1929-1939

While the construction of these eleven aforementioned new houses, the building of the Morton-Wilhelm Bungalow (#20) in 1927, and the remodeling of two earlier frame houses in the 1920s represented the continuing development of Pee Dee Avenue, the building boom which occurred between 1929 and 1939 secured for another generation its reputation as the city's premiere residential avenue. During that decade a total of twenty-one houses were erected along

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 58

the length of Pee Dee Avenue; the construction of Christ Church was begun in 1939 and completed in 1940. Twenty of the twenty-one houses were either brick or brick veneer; the Sweatte-Kluttz Cottage (#37) is built of native stone and Christ Church was built of stone quarried in nearby Davidson County. These twenty-one houses represent nearly one-third of the sixty-five residential buildings which stand in the district and they form an equally proportionate part of the district's architectural character. The decade between 1929 and 1939 was the heyday of the period cottage on Pee Dee Avenue; ten of the twenty-one houses built during these years were period cottages, and many in this group were built by D. A. Holbrook. Five of the twenty houses are Colonial Revival Style. The French Manorial Style brick house (#30) of Dr. Bigler was built in 1936-1937, and a block to the east Claude B. Sweatte erected his stone cottage (#37). The four other houses of this decade (#5, #10, #11, and #46) do not easily fit into convenient stylistic parameters; displaying elements of the bungalow form, the Colonial Revival, and the period cottage, however, they are clearly of the 1930s.

Although there are individual period cottages erected by D. A. Holbrook and other contractors on other streets in Albemarle, no other neighborhood or streetscape has such a dense concentration of well-built and handsomely finished examples. Nor, frankly, is there as cohesive or powerful an impression as these cottages make here. Part of this impact owes to their number and the fact that many retain the original red tile roofs which compliment their brick elevations. Another aspect of their presence on Pee Dee Avenue derives from their location; four of them (#2, #4, #6, and #8) are located in a group of seven contiguous closely-built houses (#2-#8) in the 400 and 500 blocks of the avenue, six of which are known to have been built by D. A. Holbrook. The others beautifully punctuate the length of Pee Dee Avenue. The Smith Cottage (#28) is the most imposing and visible of the group standing in isolation in the northeast corner of Pee Dee Avenue and North Tenth Street at the point where the avenue bends to the east. The facade, at the end of its lush boxwood-lined walk, has a series of arch-headed openings on the first story, with a rusticated stone doorway and leaded/diamond pane windows, paired gable-front ells, and paired gable louvers inset in the roof. The Crowell-Efird-Fagan House (#60) across the avenue has unusual white stucco gable-fronts as a field for brick rustication.

The period cottages built by D. A. Holbrook near the west end of the district, all virtually within site of each other, reflect the variety and imagination which are so characteristic of the period cottage style and Holbrook's best work. Bands of brickwork, soldier courses, the occasional tile well placed on a gable, the characteristic combination of overlapping multiple gables and arches, the persistence of the facade chimney, tile-covered terraces merging with porches, and other ornamental features are combined to produce houses of great charm and originality. James Milton Brown, Jr., who grew up in a Queen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 59

Anne-Style frame house (#1) built his own cottage (#2) in the east side yard of his childhood home; it stands in the same relationship as does the Smith Cottage in the former west side yard of the Robert Lee Smith family house (#29). Mr. Holbrook's own house (#8) is a somewhat overgrown version of the period cottage, and its tapestry brick elevations are enlivened with decorative brickwork and other features that both brought pleasure to his eye and served as an advertisement of his skills as a contractor. The placement of three-fold garage doors on his porte-cochere is a unique instance in the district, and, oddly enough, they seem to portend increasing visibility of the automobile in domestic design and like features on ranch houses of the 1950s. In 1939 he erected a duplex cottage (#45) for his daughter Kate Holbrook Boyett across Pee Dee Avenue and capped its dark brick elevations with his characteristic terra cotta tile roof.

The picturesque appearance of the district's period cottages remains a counterpoint to the more ordered, mostly symmetrical elevations of the era's Colonial and Georgian Revival brick houses; however, age, materials, and a shared level of detailing make them very companionable neighbors. Robert Kiser Patterson had D. A. Holbrook build a one-story Colonial Revival-Style brick house (#3) at 441 Pee Dee Avenue between two contemporary period cottages. A few doors to the east, W. Berly Beaver erected a three-bay Colonial Revival-Style brick house (#7) between the house (#6) that Holbrook erected for Carl Helms and Holbrook's own house (#8). The one-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival-Style house at 617 Pee Dee Avenue, probably also built by Mr. Holbrook and long occupied by his son and partner, Caldwell Augustus Holbrook, stands beside the cottage of Lane Ode Parker (#14). Some four blocks eastward, Arthur K. Winget, a president of Efird Manufacturing Company, built a more formal five-bay Georgian Revival house (#32) which he flanked with one-story porch and sunroom wings. In the next block eastward, Dr. William T. Shaver (#35) also repeated the five-bay form first seen on the Loftin House and the arch-enframed entrance seen on Mr. Winget's house.

While the period cottages injected a spirited originality in the Pee Dee Avenue streetscape, three final buildings of the 1930s added yet more variety--and richness--to its appearance and fabric. In 1936-1937 D. A. Holbrook erected a French Manorial-Style brick house (#30) for Dr. Victor L. Bigler according to plans which the doctor is said to have drawn himself. In 1935 Claude B. Sweatte had erected his stone cottage (#37) between the dark red brick period cottage built for Croson B. Miller (#36) and a somewhat less elaborate cottage, with a sweeping front gable, built for Craig J. Smith (#38). In 1939-1940 at the opposite east end of the district, D. A. Holbrook and the Wagoner family stonemasons erected a Late Gothic stone church for the congregation of Christ Church. By 1940 W. Kayser Terrill was also living in his small astyle one-story brick house (#15).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 60

Pee Dee Avenue in the 1940s

The hammers of carpenters and builders virtually fell silent on Pee Dee Avenue in the 1940s when compared with the pace of construction in the late 1920s and 1930s. Although the city's population grew by over 500 people between 1930 (3,493) and 1940 (4,060), Pee Dee Avenue was nearly built-up and there was relatively little construction in the district. Five buildings were added in the years up to and including 1947, the end of the period of significance, and all five reflected building styles that were well-established on the avenue. John T. Cox and Boyce G. Koontz erected red brick one-story houses that represent the end of the period cottage style in the district. The Cox House (#16), believed to have been built in 1941-1942, has an arcaded porch with trios of arch-headed openings facing both Pee Dee Avenue west onto North Seventh Street. The Koontz House (#40) also has a gable-front entrance bay, an asymmetrical principal facade gable, the usual facade chimney, and an offset corner porch.

Three important Colonial Revival-style houses appeared on Pee Dee Avenue in 1947 including the Georgian-style house Louis Humbert Asbury designed for Dr. Edward Porcher Brunson (#56), a founder of the Stanly County hospital. Members of the Huckabee family were engaged on two important projects in 1947 that comprise the last contributing buildings in the district. William Thomas Huckabee, Jr., a second generation Albemarle lumberman, engaged Gerald Ehringer to design a Colonial Revival-Style frame house (#26) whose appearance is dominated by a full-facade two-story Mount Vernon-style portico. The appearance of this house may well have been influenced by the "Mount Vernon type home" which Malcom M. Palmer built in 1940 in the city's first residential subdivision, Forest Hills, which opened in 1939; Mr. Palmer was an investor in the Forest Hills development company. Mr. Huckabee's house was erected by contactor Martin Harris on the site of a one-story turn-of-the-century frame house occupied by the Almond family that was lost or pulled down by 1941. Whether Huckabee's house inspired his sister Alice and her husband, Reginald Alexander Crowell, to undertake renovations to Mr. Crowell's boyhood home (#63), or their decision was independent is not now known. Whatever the case, Mr. and Mrs. Crowell hired D. A. Holbrook to remodel the house; he raised the rear block to two stories and covered the entire house with a broad side-gable roof that engaged a two-story full-facade portico.

The District After 1947

In the years from 1947 to 1955, seven additional houses were built on Pee Dee Avenue. Two of the seven were fairly conventional ranch houses (#23 and #58); however, the other five are substantial Colonial Revival-Style houses, all built between 1947 and 1951, whose design, materials, and finish are sympathetic with the earlier historic houses along the avenue. Dr. Brunson's house (#56), a three-bay Flemish bond house whose appearance suggests an earlier construction date, was built between two 1920s Colonial Revival-Style

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 61

houses. Henry P. Efird built a similar two-story three-bay Colonial Revival-Style house (#34) beside the earlier more distinguished Georgian house of Dr. and Mrs. Shaver. Fred T. Lisk built a gable-front brick house with Tuscan column porches (#39). George A. Hughes erected a two-story brick duplex (#21) in the northeast corner of Pee Dee and North Eighth Street; its off-center entrance is flanked by inset arcaded corner porches. The largest and most prepossessing of these houses was built for Wade F. Denning, an executive with Wiscassett Mills; the two-story L-plan brick house also boasts a two-story portico. It replaced the Freeman House on this site, the earliest known residence on the old Swift Island Road that became Pee Dee Avenue which, in turn, became and has remained the most distinguished residential avenue in Albemarle. Meanwhile, between 1937 and 1941, the Freeman House (#69) was moved to a lot on Montgomery Avenue and fitted with its own two-story portico by Lewis Kluttz Edwards whose father had bought the house in 1906, a few months after her birth. She occupied it until her death in 1966.

Pee Dee Avenue, ca. 1891 to 1947: A Postscript on the Albemarle's Most Distinguished Residential Avenue

In its "60th Anniversary Edition" on 16 August 1940 the STANLY NEWS AND PRESS celebrated the history of the newspaper, the community, Stanly County, its people, businesses, churches, and industries, and other aspects of community life in a series of illustrated articles. While the tone of many of the accounts is boosterish or self-congratulatory in nature, many of them provide reflective views of local history and the tenor of the times that now, a half-century later, are proving unusually insightful. One short article, "Home-Ownership Spirit Prevails in This County," contains paragraphs that capture the essence of Pee Dee Avenue and the context of its significance. The article was illustrated with an oblique Pee Dee Avenue streetscape which included the Winget (#32), Miller (#36), and Sweatte-Kluttz (#37) Houses.

The development of the home ownership spirit in Albemarle and Stanly county has not been a sudden, over-night one, but it has been sound development which has come about for a number of reasons. First of all, the independent spirit of the citizenship of this county would naturally find expression in the ownership of a home--man's castle in which he is the ruler. That spirit has been shown many times, even in recent years, in varied ways, and there are evidences that it will continue to be shown in the years ahead.

In the next place, Albemarle has two building and loan associations, founded early in this century, which have constantly preached home-ownership to the citizens of the county. They have spent thousands of dollars in newspaper advertising, encouraging people to buy shares, and set out towards the definite goal of home ownership.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 62

In more recent years, the building material dealers have been carrying on campaigns of their own, encouraging home ownership, and the results of their efforts have been very gratifying.

The fact that one man owns a home encourages his neighbor to strive to own his home, and so the home ownership spirit spreads from one family to another. A father who owns his home invariably is never satisfied until his sons and daughters own their homes, and in this way the spirit of home-ownership is handed down from one generation to another.

Residential Sections

Many sections of Albemarle are developing rapidly as residential sections. Homes of all types are being built, and the fact that tastes differ results in a variety of types and models which gives the various communities pleasing appearances.

Pee Dee Avenue was never planned as a residential community, but when prominent Albemarle citizens including James Milton Brown (#1), Ira B. Miller (#44), Arthur P. Harris (#24), the Reverend U. F. Hathcock (#18), Robert Lee Smith (#29), Rufus A. Crowell (#6), and James McKnight Morrow (#64) all built houses on the avenue in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, they established a precedent which became a pattern in the succeeding decades. Not only did their sons and sons-in-law--James Milton Brown, Jr., William Titus Efird, John B. Harris, Robert Lee Smith, Jr., and Reginald Alexander Crowell--chose to build and reside on Pee Dee Avenue, but so too did other leading citizens of the county seat; Robert Kiser Patterson (#3), W. Berley Beaver (#7), David Augustus Holbrook (#8), Lane Ode Parker (#14), T. D. Almond (#25), Arthur K. Winget (#32), Dr. William T. Shaver (#35), Croson B. Miller (#36), James U. Loftin (#55), Roy E. Brooks (#57), and Frank Bernard Patterson (#59). These men all built substantial fashionable houses on Pee Dee Avenue that long sheltered their family life. William Thomas Huckabee, Jr. (#26), Dr. Victor L. Bigler (#30), Wade F. Denning (#31), and others added imposing houses in the 1930s and 1940s. This important series of houses, dating from ca. 1891 to 1947 (and beyond, but outside the period of significance) reflect a continuum of historic residential architecture that is seen nowhere else in Albemarle. By preference and natural development Pee Dee Avenue became the city's principal residential avenue and it remains so to the present.

In the half century, since the end of the period of significance in 1947, Pee Dee Avenue has held its prestige as a desirable address and the neighborhood has remained stable. Relatively little construction has occurred in the district since 1947, as the inventory list indicates, and most of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 63

important post-World War II-era buildings continued the earlier patterns of building. The increasing use of automobiles and the addition of a second or third automobile per household resulted in the addition of garages and car sheds to supplement existing facilities. Most of these have been traditional in form and materials and in no way intrude on the historic character of the district. Changing social patterns have also occasioned the construction of duplexes (#21, #58, and #66) and apartment buildings (#47 and #50). These buildings do not project an intrusive character into the district as much as they simply lack the distinction, quality of finish, and character of the great body of houses erected in the period of significance. Probably the most significant change in the district has been the deaths of so many of the original owners and builders of houses on Pee Dee Avenue during the past two decades. However, their demise has been accompanied by a steady interest in the avenue by a new generation of young couples and professional people who are succeeding them as proud owners of houses on the city's most distinguished residential avenue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 9 Page 64

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 10 Page 65

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District is defined on the accompanying sketch map of the district. This map is based upon Stanly County Tax Maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district is drawn to include the greatest concentration of contributing resources erected on Pee Dee Avenue during the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number 7 & 8 Page 66

7. Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other: period cottage

Gothic Revival

7. Materials

Foundation: granite

Walls: stone
vinyl

Roof: asphalt
slate

Other: Glass

8. Architect/Builder

Harwood, J. D. and Son (builder)
Moody, Locke Anderson (builder)
Toy, Walter (architect)
Asbury, Louis Humbert (architect)
Ehringer, Gerald (architect)
Grimes, James C. (architect)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number _____ Page 67

Schedule of Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs submitted with this nomination.

1. Name of Property: Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
2. Location: Stanly County, North Carolina
3. Name of photographer: Davyd Foard Hood
4. Date of photographs: 6-7 November 1996, 4-5 January and 9 September 1997
5. Location of original negatives: North Carolina Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807
6. Description of views:
 - A. Overall view, looking northeast, left to right: Smith Cottage (#28), Robert Lee Smith Family House (#29), and Victor L. Bigler House (#30).
 - B. Streetscape, 400 block, looking west. Left to right: James Milton Brown, Jr., House (#2), Robert Kiser Patterson House (#3), and Lambert-Hughes-Ferrell House (#4).
 - C. David Augustus Holbrook House (#8), looking north.
 - D. George A. Hughes Duplex (#21), looking northeast.
 - E. Harris-Wilson House (#24), looking northeast.
 - F. Streetscape, 1100 block, looking north. Left to right: Craig J. Smith House (#38), Fred T. Lisk House (#39), and Boyce G. Koontz House (#40).
 - G. Streetscape, 400-500 block, looking east. Left to right: Miller-Efird House (#44), Christ Church (#43), and Teeter House (#42).
 - H. Samuel C. Smith House (#46), looking west/southwest.
 - I. Albemarle Cemetery (#51), looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section number _____ Page 68

- J. Streetscape, 700-800 block, looking southeast. Left to right: Edward P. Brunson House (#56), James U. Loftin House (#55), and John B. Harris House (#54).
- K. Streetscape, 900-1000 block, looking east. Left to right: Smith-Currier House (#61), Crowell-Efird-Fagan House (#60), and Frank Bernard Patterson House (#59).
- L. Crowell House (#63), looking southeast.
- M. Dwight L. Crowell House (#65), looking southeast.
- N. Freeman-Edwards House (#69), looking southwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 3,4,5 Page 1

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District Additional Documentation
Stanly County, North Carolina

Section 3

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION: As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant locally.

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 1/20/06
Signature of certifying official Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Section 4

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-Federal

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings:	8	1
sites:	0	0
structures:	0	0
objects:	0	0
Total:	8	1

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 50

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District Additional Documentation
Stanly County, North Carolina

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The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District is a residential neighborhood that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. At the time of the original nomination, there were six houses and two outbuildings within the district that not contributing as they were constructed after the period of significance, which was 1891-1947. Houses constructed in the Colonial Revival style--one of the significant architectural styles within the district--continued to be built until 1952. The period of significance for the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District should be expanded to 1952 to include this continued use of the Colonial Revival style.

The structures within the expanded period of significance represent a continuation of a strong pattern of design on Pee Dee Avenue and, as such, contribute to the integrity and significance of this National Register district. Two of the outbuildings in the expanded period of significance are also built in traditional materials of red brick veneer and weatherboard and are compatible with the architecture of the district.

The numbers assigned to each resource are taken from the original nomination. The only descriptive information included in this amendment concerns changes that have occurred since 1997.

- 21. **George A. Hughes Duplex (743 Pee Dee Avenue)**
ca. 1948
Contributing Building
- 21A. **Garage**
ca. 1948
Contributing Building
- 31. **Wade F. Denning House (1035 Pee Dee Avenue)**
ca. 1950
Contributing Building
- 34. **Henry P. Efird House (1101 Pee Dee Avenue)**
ca. 1947
Contributing Building
- 39. **Fred T. Lisk House (1135 Pee Dee Avenue)**
1950
Contributing Building
- 39A. **Fred T. Lisk Garage (1135 Pee Dee Avenue)**
ca. 1950
Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 51

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District Additional Documentation
Stanly County, North Carolina

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53. **James I. Bradley House (750 Pee Dee Avenue)**
 ca. 1951
 Contributing Building

- 53A. **James I. Bradley Garage**
 ca. 1975
 Non-contributing Building
 This two-car frame garage with brick veneer features a side gable roof and two arched bays without doors
 Pee Dee Avenue. The structure was not included in the original 1997 nomination.

58. **William T. Kendrick Duplex (910-912 Pee Dee Avenue)**
 ca. 1948
 Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 64

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District Additional Documentation
Stanly County, North Carolina

The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. At that time, six residential buildings and two outbuildings were identified as noncontributing resources within the district since they postdated the period of significance, which ended in 1947. With one exception, the James I. Bradley Garage (53A), all of these buildings were constructed between 1948 and 1951.

The Colonial Revival style is one of the most significant architectural styles found within the Pee Dee Avenue district, which was listed for its significance under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance for the district should be extended to 1951 to recognize the continuation of the Colonial Revival style.

The Colonial Revival style was most prevalent in this country from 1880 to 1955 and reflected a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Four of the pre-1929 brick houses erected in the center of the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District are Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival style houses. From 1929 to 1939, five Colonial Revival style houses were built along Pee Dee Avenue and, continuing this pattern, four Colonial Revival style houses were built on Pee Dee Avenue in 1947. Three of these were included as contributing structures in the original National Register nomination. The Henry P. Efrid House at 1101 Pee Dee Avenue, however, was not included since its date of construction was believed to postdate 1947. The Efrid House is included in this amendment as a contributing resource.

Four other residential buildings in the expanded period of significance are built in the Colonial Revival-style. Each of these structures boasts high-style elements of Colonial Revival design and is compatible in design, materials and appearance with the district's early Colonial Revival style houses. The William T. Kendrick Duplex (#58), is typical of the two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style houses constructed in suburban North Carolina in the years after World War II. Similarly, the Fred Lisk House at 1135 Pee Dee Avenue (#39), was designed in traditional Colonial-Revival style with a three-bay gable front façade, red brick veneer and a center entrance covered by a one-story pedimented Tuscan porch. At 743 Pee Dee Avenue, the George Hughes Duplex (#21) was also designed in typical Colonial Revival with a six-bay façade, fanlight and flanking sidelights at the entrance and red brick veneer. But the largest and most imposing of these houses is the Wade F. Denning House at 1035 Pee Dee Avenue (#31). This two-story L-plan brick house boasts a center entrance positioned below glazed second-story doors opening onto an iron balcony with a wood paneled door flanked by sidelights and a transom.

The remaining residential structure, the James I. Bradley House at 750 Pee Dee Avenue, is a one-story ranch houses with Colonial Revival elements. The Bradley House was built in 1951 and is typical of the ranch houses built throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s, representing a significant type of architecture and the significant Post War development within the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 11 Page 65

Pee Dee Avenue Historic District Additional Documentation
Stanly County, North Carolina

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The construction of these buildings completes over sixty years of development in the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District and twenty-four years of the Colonial Revival style within the district. Each of these buildings play a significant role in the history of the area.

Section 11 Nomination prepared by

Leslie Tucker

Historic Preservation Consultant

Community Land Use & Economics Group

P O Box 128406

Nashville, TN 37212

Telephone – 615-202-2218

February 2005



